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COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON VENICE SUMMIT OF CAPITALIST STATES

Shift of Attention Sought

LD201940 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

A summit meeting of the seven major capitalist states--the USA, Japan, the FRG, Britain, France, Italy and Canada--is scheduled to open in Venice on June 22. It was originally expected that the meeting will centre on the extremely difficult and intricate economic problems faced by the capitalist world.

There are more than enough reasons for it. The Western countries, which are creeping into a fresh economic crisis, are in the grip of insoluble problems. They are a general business recession, slow-down of production and resulting therefrom further growth of unemployment in the leading capitalist countries, where more than 18 million people are jobless, inflation continuing in spite of the industrial recession at an annual rate which is expected to top this year the ten-percent mark (compared with 7.5 percent last year), at last, the sharpening energy crisis, which further aggravates the economic recession.

The epicenter of the crisis is in the leading capitalist country the United States, whose gross national product will not grow at all this year, according to forecasts of experts, and the army of "redundant people" has already topped 8 million. The waves of the crisis going from across the ocean are ever more heavily attacking Western Europe and Japan, threatening them with fresh calamities. All this gave ground to the authors of the draft joint declaration prepared for the meeting in Venice to place on record with alarm that the past troubled decade has left over to them an uneasy legacy.

Particularly clearly manifest the economic difficulties and upheavals of the capitalist world are against the background of the stable and successful economic development of the socialist countries. As has been pointed out at the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which closed in Prague, the rates of growth of national income and of industrial output of the CMEA member countries in the past decade were roughly twice as high as the rates of the developed capitalist countries. The socialist community accounted over that period for nearly a half of the world-wide increase in industrial production. Basing themselves chiefly on their own resources the CMEA member countries are on the whole successfully resolving also the problem of energy, fuel and raw materials.

As Western observers predict, the United States will try at the meeting in Venice to shift a part of the difficulties, plaguing its own economy, onto the shoulders of its partners. President Carter, the London FINANCIAL TIMES writes, has brought along to Europe the burden of American economic problems. But the EEC member countries and Japan will hardly agree to shoulder this burden. As another British newspaper GUARDIAN points out, American leadership in the non-communist world is now as never before over the past 30 years in question. In addition, there are quite a lot of differences between the allies of the USA on economic, monetary-financial and other issues.

Considering all this, the Washington leaders will strive to distract attention from the difficult economic problems and have decided to try to shift, as is seen from the press reports, the centre of gravity at the forthcoming meeting, which the French LES ECHOS compares with a "pompous performance", from economic to foreign policy problems. As an argument for this, Washington is again trying, as has repeatedly been the case in recent months, to use the events in Afghanistan, claiming that it is precisely these events and not the expansionist and militaristic ambitions of the USA, which have been the prime cause of the present day aggravation of the international situation.

The next few days will show whether Washington succeeds by this manoeuvre in distracting the attention of the participants in the Venice forum from acute and serious problems rocking the capitalist world.

Problems in Alliance To Be Discussed

LD212144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Jun 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] [Grachev] The attention of political observers has been drawn over the past few days to the meeting of the leaders of the seven most developed capitalist countries who have now gathered in Venice, Italy.

We have Rome on the line, our correspondent Valeriy Prostakov reporting:

[Prostakov] The range of questions put forward for discussion at Venice is so broad that it is hardly likely that they will get them analyzed and constructive, agreed decisions adopted on them in the space of 2 days. That is the view of a lot of the Western observers in Italy covering the meeting of the leaders of the seven. There really are a large number of problems--political as well as economic.

[Grachev] One of the main political problems is probably that of the relations between the United States and West European countries.

[Prostakov] The United States clearly intends to use the Venice conference to restore and consolidate its dominant position among the other participants, and to achieve their unconditional subordination to U.S. foreign policy doctrine. This is eloquently borne out by the visit paid to the Italian capital by President Carter en route for Venice. By holding separate talks in Rome, President Carter secured the support of his Italian ally behind the participants' backs. Will this be enough to make them obediently line up behind the United States in Venice?

[Grachev] Of course, it is difficult to judge this right now. However, it is completely obvious that Washington does not intend to repudiate its old practice of twisting arms.

Our New York correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev talks about the views about the Venice meeting being expressed by the U.S. public.

[Gerasichev] There have been reports in the U.S. press that this meeting is allegedly disadvantageous for President Carter. The economic and military alliance of the major Western countries is going through serious difficulties. There have been reports in this connection of President Carter being apprehensive about the meeting, apprehensive about its results having an unfavorable effect on U.S. voters.

It was evidently because of this fear that President Carter had hardly set foot on Italian soil before he immediately started to reiterate the wornout old thesis of the Soviet military threat, obviously trying to tune in the participants in the forthcoming meeting to a blatantly anti-Soviet wave. Even the New York TIMES was compelled to observe today that the strident tone of President Carter's speech in Italy is not in accord with the moods which have set in in the West European countries.

Judging from the press accounts, unusual security measures were taken in Rome. About 10,000 carabinieri and police will be guarding the participants in the meeting and U.S. helicopters have already been hovering over Rome for a few days.

With what is probably a hint of the outcome of the impending summit in Italy, New York papers are saying, citing the Italian press, that the helicopters cruising above Rome are the same ones as were used in the provocative bandit operation to rescue the hostages in Iran, which, as is well known, ended in failure.

Conflicting Interests

LD221332 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 22, TASS--TASS special correspondents Babenko, Teterin and Shishkin reports:

A meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries--the United States, the FRG, Japan, France, Britain, Canada and Italy--opened here today. This is the sixth meeting of the "big seven". The first one was held in 1975 in Rambouillet, France, at which an attempt was made to coordinate the efforts of the imperialist powers in overcoming crisis phenomena in the world capitalist economy. All the five meetings produced actually no results. The persistent search for "locomotives", which could pull the capitalist economy from the deepest postwar crisis of 1974-1975, failed. The phase of upsurge did not come. The heads of state and government of the "big seven" are coming to the sixth meeting in the conditions of a rapidly deepening recession.

The also determines the fact that the Venice summit began to the tune of pessimistic comments by the American and West European press. AP agency reported from Washington that it is difficult to recall a period when political and economic relations between the chief noncommunist industrialized countries were in such great disorder as today.

The United States is trying to strengthen at the Venice meeting its weakened leadership in the capitalist world and to impose on its partners such decisions which meet primarily the interests of American monopoly capital. However, it will be now more difficult to achieve than at any previous meeting. U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine writes that an unprecedented revolt against American leadership plunged the Western alliance into the most serious crisis in its history. The U.S. allies in Western Europe and Japan call in question the stand which the Carter administration imposes on them on the most important problems.

The doctrine of "anti-detente", put forward by Carter, and the course of his administration towards instigating the arms race and towards hegemonistic claims throughout the world mean for the United States not only political but also economic expenses. The FINANCIAL TIMES, organ of the British business circles, stresses that the participants in the current summit meeting are seriously concerned over the depth of recession in the United States. In April and May alone industrial output in that country went down by 4 percent, while the number of unemployed grew from 6.5 million to 8.2 million. According to the newspaper, the gross national product of the United States is reducing by 1.5 percent in terms of a year.

The crisis in the United States threatens to deepen economic difficulties in other Western countries which are, however, not much lighter than over the ocean. [sentence as received] Under such conditions each participant in the "big seven" is seeking to overcome his problems through boosting his exports. As a result, fierce competition between individual countries of that circle has noticeably intensified of late.

The American Washington POST says that the trade war between Europe, Japan and the United States became an important topic for discussion in Venice. The Americans accuse West Europeans that by their export to the United States they are ruining American companies. And vice versa, West European textile enterprises complain that products of the American synthetic fibre industry flooded the European markets.

Both of them express sharp discontent with the expansion of Japanese monopolies. Steel, cars and TV sets which are made in Japan flooded the markets of the old and new worlds. The FINANCIAL TIMES expressed its indignation before the opening of the summit that in the first five months of 1980 the EEC countries' deficit of trade with Japan increased by 49 percent.

The crisis exacerbated other contradictions within the capitalist camp. Unlike the Carter administration, which is pushing its partners to the path of "anti-detente", Western Europe and Japan, as the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT justly indicates, are seeking to preserve positive aspects of detente. Western Europe opposes the U.S. adventurous course in the Middle East and does not approve of Washington's one-sided orientation to Israel. The decisive role in that is played by the economic interests which are intertwined with political ones. The West European states are afraid to set Arabs against themselves, on one hand, in fear of losing advantageous markets since their export to that region is 2.5 times greater than [illegible] the U.S.A. On the other hand, they and Japan are more dependent than the United States on the import of Middle East oil, which covers about 70 percent of their needs. It covers only 16 percent of the U.S. needs. NEWSWEEK draws a grim conclusion that present at the Venice meeting is a company of countries which are trying to settle and match incompatible things--rival political and economic interests.

Washington will continue to use rude pressure and blackmail in future to make up for the lack of convincing arguments and for the gaps in "Atlantic solidarity". It is not for nothing that the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which recognizes the existence of deep differences between the United States and its allies, resolutely states that the allies will have no way out rather than to back the United States, taking into account the dependence on it of both Western Europe and Japan.

The summit meeting in Venice will be behind close doors and will end on June 23.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD221625 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Jun 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Moscow radio commentator Boris Andrianov, international observer of KOMMUNIST Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov and international observer of IZVESTIYA Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov]

[Text] [Andrianov] The 34th CEMA session was held this week in Prague. The activity of this organization serves the cause of peace and progress since it is directed toward the development of equal international cooperation and toward strengthening the material foundation of detente, and thus toward the improvement of the international political climate.

Prague CEMA Session

The firmness of the positions of the CEMA member-countries in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension depends to a great extent on their economic successes. In this sense, head of the Soviet delegation Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin stated in Prague that we can say the front in the struggle for peace passes both through the coordination of the national economic plans and through our programs for integration and cooperation. The CEMA session in Prague was held shortly after the close of the 1970's which have provided no small amount of proof of the advantages of the socialist system of management. The growth rates of national income and industrial production of the CEMA countries during the decade that has just ended have approximately doubled the rates of development of the capitalist countries. About half the amount of world growth in industrial production during the period has been in the socialist community.

Of course, the CEMA countries also have complications and problems of their own. However, an objective analysis of the economic states of the socialist system and the capitalist system bears graphic testimony to the fact that the economic development of the countries of the socialist community continues to be distinguished by its stability and freedom from many of the difficulties characteristic of the capitalist economy. The 34th CEMA session in Prague has shown that, as in past years, the countries of the socialist community are focusing their attention primarily on concluding tasks connected with peaceful construction. The session marked out lofty aims on this path of joint activity of the fraternal countries. It thereby made its weighty contribution to the creation of conditions for further progress in the economy, for increasing the prosperity of the peoples of socialist countries and to deepening mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration.

Venice Meeting

[Nekrasov] The crisis that capitalism is undergoing today stands out especially vividly, with special clarity, against the background of the problems and tasks which were discussed by CEMA. The latest meeting of the leaders and heads of state and government of seven of the leading capitalist powers, the United States, West Germany, Japan, Great Britain, France, Italy and Canada, is gathering today in Venice. The first such meeting was held in 1975, that is in the year of the height of the economic crisis. Since that time such meetings have been held annually and they have dealt, each time, with the elaboration of a joint policy of economic questions to alleviate the consequences of the crisis developments and to achieve the establishment, to some extent, of normal functioning for the capitalist economy. Naturally, it goes without saying that these attempts have essentially been fruitless, since no one is able to reverse the effect of the economic laws which are leading more and more to the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism. The present meeting in Venice is unusual, and so presents special interest, since it will undertake a wide-ranging discussion of not only economic but also political problems, something which has not taken place at such meetings in the past. In fact, there will be a specific discussion. As the Western press reports, this will be conducted outside the formal discussion, as it were. That is, not at the negotiation table as such, but in the corridors, as it were. Thus there will be no mention of it in the final communique. But nevertheless, everyone in the West is unanimous in saying that it is precisely the political problems which will form the essence of the discussions which will be getting underway in Venice today and tomorrow. What can one say about these discussions? Well, we already know, comrades, approximately how it will go, since we know the positions of the sides and the essential contradictions which exist between them.

On the one hand the United States wishes to reassert its dominant position in the world, but is unable to do this without the support of the other imperialist centers, West Europe and Japan. Hence the brandishing of the bugaboo of the Soviet military threat, the whipping up of military hysteria and so on. On the other hand the West European countries and the Japanese fear, to a certain extent, for the fate of detente, since there is a widespread understanding in those countries as to what a new war, especially a nuclear war, would mean for them. Very broad economic interests in the links with the socialist states are already in existence in those countries.

At all previous stages of the present exacerbation of capitalism's contradictions, both the West European countries and Japan have ultimately given way to the pressure from Washington. In that case, as is seen, the principle of class solidarity of the bourgeoisie when faced with the changes which are being brought into the world by the development of socialism and the national liberation movement has been at work.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, clearly one should add to this such a factor as the lack of a firm unity of views on the main questions among the U.S. allies. Of note, in connection with this, for example, is the opinion voiced recently by the Washington POST. It wrote: However great is the desire of the leaders of the West European countries to influence the development of world politics, they can hardly count on long-term unanimity from within their own ranks. On many questions, the American newspaper continued, they can reach compromise only with great difficulty.

Council of European Communities Meeting

[Nekrasov] Yes, and an example of this was the meeting held in the very same Venice a week ago of the so-called Council of the European Communities, that is the supreme body of the Common Market, which includes the leaders of these countries, states and governments. Disagreement reigns in West Europe on many questions, and those who followed with attention the unfolding of events there and in particular the meeting in Venice of the leaders of the states of the Common Market saw this quite clearly. Discussions were held on the questions connected with the policy of the West European countries relating to the problems in the Near East. But during these discussions both the specific nature of the West European positions and the divergencies and complications that exist in the relations between the Western countries on this question were very clearly demonstrated. But perhaps Nikolay Petrovich, who has made a special study of these questions, will tell us about this situation in a bit more detail.

[Kholhlov] There is an Arab proverb which says: If you can't continue to go straight, then turn to the left or the right. Taken from common peasant usage, this is fully applicable to the Camp David deal, which, as has now become clear to all, has not only not advanced the process of the peaceful settlement of the Near East conflict, but on the contrary is continuing to complicate the whole situation in the Near East. Well, what can be done in such conditions? Follow the proverb. In other words attempt to find new ways and thereby extricate the whole problem from the manifest impasse of Camp David.

On this level recent days have presented a mass of facts which again and again confirm the lack of prospects in these three-cornered talks, between Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv. Certain new tendencies have been appearing in the approach to resolving the drawn-out crisis in the Near East.

Let us turn first of all to the European initiative to establish peace in this strategically important region. As is known at one time the Western press was making quite a fuss about the intentions of the European Nine to submit a special resolution to the Security Council which would in one form or another recognize the existence of the PLO. Also known is the fact that the American President reacted immediately to such a possible demarche and threatened to veto the resolution. This resolute warning had to be reckoned with, and the leaders of the European countries were faced with a difficult task. A decision had to be made. How far could they go to meet the Arabs in an understanding of the general situation in the Near East, without causing a row about this with Tel Aviv?

The participants of the session of the Council of European Communities recently held in Venice expressed themselves in favor of making their own contribution to solving the conflict in the Near East and recognized the need for the PLO to take part in peace talks, though the West Europeans have not recognized that organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

This is not, of course, a cardinal solution of the problem; yet this European opinion has proved fully sufficient to arouse the displeasure of the American administration. Thus it is not impossible that we are present at the birth of a European-Arab dialogue. We will see what developments in that direction result from the summit meeting, also in Venice, of the seven countries of the capitalist world. Camp David, as a formula for settling the state of crisis in the Near East, has finally compromised itself. It's precisely a situation in which realistically minded politicians have been obliged by the development of events themselves to undertake new steps, and look for a new model of settlement, rather than carrying out cosmetic repairs to a building that has collapsed.

Huang Hua Scandinavian Tour

[Andrianov] The events of the last weeks testify to feverish external political activity on the part of Beijing. Four days ago, for instance, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua completed his tour of three countries in north Europe. He paid a call on Sweden, visited Norway and dropped in on Denmark. What brought Beijing's emissary, who, as international observers have noted, spends considerably more time traveling about abroad than within the walls of his department, to those countries? The official Beijing reason is that Huang Hua set out on his long journey of thousands of kilometers with good intentions: to strengthen China's commercial and economic relations with the Scandinavian countries. That version was thought up to camouflage the real reasons for the Chinese foreign minister's visit to the countries of north Europe. There have already been quite a few statements in the Western press to the effect that China has no real opportunities for any appreciable development of economic ties with the capitalist countries. Here is what the Washington POST, for example, said during Huang Hua's trip: All the commotion that arose over first suppositions about the opening up of a vast Chinese market has turned out to be a considerable exaggeration; China is still far from capable of producing goods of a kind which could easily be sold on Western markets. That says it, perfectly clearly and plainly. So the upshot is that it was not commercial and economic problems which interested Beijing's emissary; and if he was trying to sell anything in the Scandinavian capitals, it was merchandise of a peculiar kind. Huang Hua's journey has shown quite clearly that when he honored the north of the European Continent with a visit, he took with him political luggage of a subversive nature. In his public speeches in Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen, the Chinese minister was not sparing of slander and malice against the Soviet Union, in an attempt to shift the blame for the present worsening of the international situation onto our country. He did all he could to frighten the statesmen of north Europe with the notorious Soviet threat which supposedly hangs over the whole continent. Pressing into service a wide selection of similar stereotypes from the arsenal of the inveterate international provocateurs, this visitor from Beijing unblushingly tried to scare his Scandinavian hosts with the object of getting them to renounce their traditionally friendly relations with the socialist states, above all the Soviet Union. Judging by official reaction in Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen, they did not swallow the Beijing emissary's anti-Soviet bait. Danish Foreign Minister Olesen, for instance, told Huang Hua bluntly that, in the present international situation, it is necessary to act in the interests of detente by developing a constructive dialogue between East and West and by achieving positive results in the sphere of disarmament. Huang Hua's visit has aroused serious concern in another Scandinavian country, Finland, as has been very clearly evident in statements in the Finnish press. The newspaper KANSAN TAHTO, for instance, noted that Huang Hua is trying to induce the leaders of the countries which received him to join an anti-Soviet alliance, a strengthening of which in north Europe would be fraught with danger not only for Finland, but for the whole of Scandinavia. These words express a sound appraisal of the real threat which lurks in Beijing's intrigues in north Europe.

Chinese-Pakistani Ties

[Nekrasov] Well, northern Europe has lately become the arena of Chinese actions. But in general, we know, comrades, how wide is that arena in the world as a whole. Beijing is acting all the more overtly and shamelessly in regions adjacent to its own territory. We all know what is happening in various countries of Asia. In particular, we have heard a lot already about the close ties which have been established between Beijing and the present leaders of Pakistan--ties founded upon the struggle against the Afghan revolution; that is, the struggle against the national liberation movement and against the socialist countries which are helping that struggle.

[Khoklov] Yes, I would put it like this: that whereas in the Western countries, at least in many of them, Beijing is showing its flag, as it were, by proclaiming how active its diplomacy is on the international scene, in Asia the question is starker and more real. The situation in many Asian countries shows how, and by what methods, the present Beijing leaders are operating. It is far from fortuitous that it should be precisely in the vastness of Asia, on the territory of the Asian states, that the Carter doctrine--whose aggressive ambitions have met with full understanding on the part of the Chinese leaders since Mao--has found practical application. Without the emergence of a bloc joining Beijing with Washington and Tokyo, the aforesaid doctrine of the "big stick" could not have emerged in Asia in such a dangerous form. Two lines of world leadership have converged. The hegemonistic interests of the United States and China have become interwoven, and Afghanistan has been the point of contact between aggressive American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism. What is happening now in Afghanistan, and around it? Of course I am not going to paint an idyllic picture. The country finds itself really in a very grave situation. All these difficulties are connected both with the country's uneasy past, and with the hostile position adopted by Pakistan--ultimately, with the threat of intervention. And yet, there are not a few positive and encouraging examples. The revolutionary democratic authorities established since the April revolution are taking measures directed toward normalizing economic life and improving the people's living conditions. More and more schools are being opened; life is returning to normal in the provinces; the work of public organizations and local organs of power is being activated. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is also pursuing a realistic and flexible policy in the international arena--a good-neighbourly policy, let us add. Whereas the Pakistani authorities twice within a short space of time have assembled in their country organizations of the Islamic Conference in an effort to set the whole Muslim world against Afghanistan, Kabul has replied with an entirely constructive offer to hold talks with both Pakistan and Iran on all the problems dividing those three neighboring countries. It must be acknowledged that this is a broad and fruitful path toward a political settlement of all points of dispute. The leaders of Pakistan must understand that they will gain precisely nothing by further confrontation with revolutionary Afghanistan. Pakistan is full of internal problems crying out for solution. The situation in the country itself, and in the whole region, insistently requires peaceful, good-neighborly negotiations, which is what Kabul proposes.

Events in Northeast Asia

[Andrianov], In discussing the events of the past week, we can hardly pass over in silence what is now happening in and around South Korea. A few days ago, a very brief report from Seoul literally flitted by in the stream of foreign news. It said that the South Korean military junta had officially announced a search for more than 300 representatives of the opposition forces resisting the dictatorial regime that has newly appeared on the scene. On the wanted list are members of parliament, leaders of student organizations and priests.

All are in hiding to avoid arrest, and large rewards are promised for capturing them. This virtual roundup of the opposition which the clique of generals has initiated is quite a remarkable phenomenon, and here's why: A few days previously, on 12 June, the so-called provisional president of South Korea, Choe Kyu-ha, had spoken on radio and television in Seoul. He had promised the South Koreans that by October of this year a referendum would be held on the new constitution, and that later, toward the end of July next year, there would be a general parliamentary election and the new fundamental law of the country would be passed. Choe Kyu-ha gave an assurance that, as a result of all this, power in South Korea would supposedly pass to an administration created on the basis of the new constitution. He asserted at the same time that the implementation of the promised measures would not be hindered by the fact that martial law has been declared throughout the territory of South Korea, and that in Seoul all affairs are in the hands of a specially established ruling council of generals.

Choe Kyu-ha therefore called on the opposition to cooperate with the military authorities which were said to be preparing to start in the next few months the democratization of the country's social and political life. It is highly significant that official representatives of the Washington administration hastened to approve the promises announced by Choe Kyu-ha and to present matters to seem as if South Korea were standing on the threshold of democratization. This story was taken up by U.S. propaganda. Thus the New York TIMES said a few days ago that the South Korean generals had taken power into their hands in order, and I quote, to speed up the transition to democracy. One gets the impression that the promises announced by Choe Kyu-ha were obviously at Washington's prompting, if not dictated by Washington. After all, the Carter administration has been actively supporting the generals' junta, actually giving them its blessing to deal out bloody reprisals against those taking part in mass demonstrations against the antipopular regime. Now Washington has evidently decided that a certain amount of respectability must be given to the present Seoul regime by means of unsophisticated political cosmetics.

The Japanese MAINICHI wrote that the U.S. administration has decided to support the Seoul junta and not to put any pressure on it, either in the military or the economic sphere, and considers that such support corresponds with U.S. interests in a region of such importance. It is through the prism of its own military and strategic interests that Washington views South Korea. Throughout all of postwar history U.S. bayonets and dollar infusions have brought several puppet dictatorships to power, and each time these have had one and the same purpose: to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Far East--a military presence which bears a threat to peace and stability in Asia. Nikolay Petrovich, you once worked in Korea as a PRAVDA correspondent, so I shall pass to you.

[Khokhlov] Yes, in the final stage of the Korean War I lived in a dugout in Pyongyang, which had been razed to the ground. I used to travel out to the front, although at that time the dividing line between front and rear was practically nonexistent. I was present at the signing of the armistice at Panmunjom on 27 July 1953. I met Marshal Peng Dehuai, commander of the Chinese volunteers, and his political adviser, now Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. In recalling this, one thinks first and foremost of the turnabout of Chinese foreign policy to directly the opposite direction. At that time China and the United States were at loggerheads not only over the Korean War, but also over Taiwan, where U.S. military units were based, and Japan, which acted as a stepping stone for the aggressive U.S. military. Now both Washington and Tokyo are Beijing's best friends. What this means in practice for Korea, divided, as before, by the 38th parallel, is shown quite convincingly by the following fact. At the very height of the uprising in Kwangju and other South Korean towns, Hua Guofeng, premier of the Chinese State Council, was visiting Tokyo.

No, he did not condemn Seoul's punitive forces, backed up by a 40,000-strong U.S. Army. Instead he gave an assurance that North Korea would not use the situation to complicate things even more. So this was a signal to the United States and the military junta in South Korea for them to act. While Beijing would simply wash its hands of everything.

[Andriyanov] Elections are taking place in Japan and for the first time in the country's history elections to both chambers of parliament are taking place at the same time. I think there is no need for us to forecast the results of the Japanese elections, since their outcome will be decided today by over 80 million voters in that country. Not even Japanese observers are undertaking to forecast what the outcome will be. Some of them consider, however, that the state of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party has become greatly complicated due to the death of Prime Minister Ohira. He died of a heart attack 10 days ago. The death of the head of the Japanese Government, however, can hardly be linked seriously to the overall worsening of the position of the Liberal Democratic Party whose ailments have deeper roots. These undoubtedly lie in the policy which has been pursued by the ruling party, and among the problems over which the election struggle has been waged; one of the most acute was indisputably the problem of the rearming of Japan. For it is the Liberal Democrats, who represent the interests of big capital and, first and foremost, the military business sector, who are campaigning for a sharp increase in the country's militarization and the building up of the combat strength of Japan's armed forces. Over the past few years the ruling party has adopted a hard line of strengthening the military alliance with the United States meeting half-way Washington's demand for its Far East ally to step up its militarist preparations, is now in actual fact being turned into a springboard for the deployment of units of the notorious U.S. rapid reaction corps.

[Nekrasov] Boris Vasilyevich, you mentioned the number of U.S. bases in Japan, and Nikolay Petrovich spoke of the number of U.S. soldiers of occupation, so to speak, on the territory of South Korea. This is quite characteristic of the present international situation. While on 1 January, according to official U.S. figures, the total strength of the U.S. Armed Forces was 2,027,000, more than one-quarter of these, in other words over half a million, were serving on territories which formally have nothing at all to do with the United States. They were stationed on the territories of over 100 countries. Garrisons in some places, bases in others; overall, as many observers calculate--and counting them is quite difficult because of the disguising, so to speak, which goes on--all in all, they calculate, throughout the world there are over 2,500 bases and other military installations in foreign lands. In this connection a recent statement by Brown, the U.S. defense secretary, is noteworthy. He said: In troubled parts of the world, or near to them, there must be an appropriate U.S. military presence. Thus was expressed the theories of U.S. military presence, and U.S. imperialism in the sense of safeguarding U.S. imperialist interests by means of military strength. In conclusion I would like to cite a figure mentioned recently by the progressive U.S. press. In the postwar years Washington has carried out 215 military acts connected with the use or the threat of using the forces of U.S. imperialism from its military bases abroad. Such are the facts, and such is the essence of those bases.

[Kholkhlov] Such are the statistics.

[Nekrasov] Such are the statistics, and behind those statistics, of course, lies a definite political reckoning: the reckoning of the present ruling circles in the White House on intimidating the socialist countries and on intimidating national liberation movements and all revolutionary forces today.

The world today, however, is experienced enough to know and understand that standing behind these reckonings there is nothing that the revolutionary forces of today, including the countries of real socialism, cannot counter, and their opportunities for providing this opposition are real ones. The recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states once again stressed, on the one hand, the invariably peace-loving nature of our countries and their invariable striving for detente, for peaceful coexistence and the consolidation of security; and on the other hand it stressed that our countries will never allow themselves to be put in a position of inequality, that there will be no play under unequal conditions, and that imperialism will never gain the lead in any rivalry--economic, political or military--with the countries of socialism.

[Andrianov] Here we end our program. Thank you for listening. Good-bye.

TASS REPORTS PRELIMINARY IAEA MEETING IN VIENNA

LD212240 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna, June 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

A session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has ended here. It preceded the conference to be held in Geneva in August-September to discuss the implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The IAEA takes an active part in the implementation of the provisions of that important document which is called upon to bar the spread of mass destruction weapons.

In the spotlight of the participants in the session were the questions connected with the agency's activities to implement clauses three and four of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

It was decided to set up the committee to discuss the question of guaranteeing deliveries of nuclear materials and equipment and the granting of services in the sphere of the nuclear fuel cycle. The work of the committee will be a new stage in the effort to consolidate further the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The board approved of the IAEA activity to render technical assistance to member countries of the agency. At the same time, it declared against the attempts of separate developing countries that are striving for the unlimited increase of the fund for technological assistance.

The session approved of the fund of the IAEA for technological assistance for 1981 in the volume of 13 million dollars. In view of the wish of many countries, the board agreed with the preliminary figures of financial technological aid for 1982 and 1983.

The board approved of the report on the IAEA activity in exercising in 1979 the control envisaged by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The decisions of the board's session will be of great importance for further development and improvement of the board's activity, specifically in the consolidation of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

PONOMAREV VIEWS EFFORTS TO REGAIN 'POSITION OF STRENGTH'

LD191357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Washington: Counting on Force"]

[Text] An atmosphere of frenzied activity reigns in NATO political offices and military headquarters and offices of Western heads of government and state. Meetings, visits, talks, sessions and conferences follow in endless succession. The 2-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in early June in the Arctic Norwegian city of Bodo had barely finished before sessions of the Western European Union began in Paris. Then a session of the so-called European Council, of which the Common Market country leaders are the members, was held in Venice. One week later the conference of the "Group of Seven" --a summit meeting of representatives of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan and Canada--will open here. Immediately after this meeting has ended U.S. President J. Carter will set off on a tour of a number of European countries. And on 26 June the latest session of the NATO Council--NATO's supreme political organ--is due to open in the Turkish capital, Ankara.

This frenzied activity is connected with the U.S. ruling circles' course toward the aggravation of international tension and with their hegemonist aspirations. "We cannot renounce the position of world leader," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown said at the West Point in a policy speech. Other representatives of the present U.S. administration are constantly repeating the same idea in various tones.

But it is not enough to voice its claims to world domination for all to hear. Under present-day conditions the United States needs direct support for its hegemonist aspirations from other leading capitalist states--its NATO allies and Japan. The solidarity of its allies which in Washington is understood exclusively as meaning unprotesting submission, is also necessary to the White House leaders to resolve the very acute economic problems shaking the capitalist world.

In our day the U.S. imperialist circles' desire to resolve these problems and to preserve and where possible to strengthen their positions in the world arena by fueling tension and stepping up militarist preparations is particularly obvious. The course toward resurrecting the "position of strength" policy and Washington's hegemonist aspirations to the role of "world gendarme" took shape from the first year of J. Carter's term as U.S. President. He himself cynically admits this in a message just published, putting down to his credit the approval of the long-term program for rearming NATO and increasing military expenditure by the bloc's countries and the adoption of decisions on deploying the new system of MX ICBM's, creating the "quick reaction corps," deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and increasing the numerical strength of U.S. troops here. As a result of this there will be 25,000 more U.S. servicemen in West Europe by the end of 1981 than there were in 1976 when the Carter administration took office. In brief, for several years now Washington has again been counting on force.

Let us recall Pentagon leader H. Brown's recent tour of a number of West European countries. He was seeking "commonality of views" with the leaders of Britain, the FRG and other NATO states on acute issues like the practical implementation of the plan to deploy a new generation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe or the ensuring of conditions for transferring U.S. reinforcements to Europe in the event of the emergence of a "crisis situation," and also joint actions by the NATO partners "beyond the framework of the NATO theater"--primarily in the Persian Gulf region. Many of these questions, including the question of the NATO armies' accelerated provision with chemical weapons, were placed by the U.S. representatives at the focus of attention of the June session of the bloc's Nuclear Planning Group. [paragraph continues]

All this enabled the Italian newspaper PABSE SERA to draw the following conclusion: "U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown both at the session in Bodo and during his trips to other parts of the world is engaged in trying urgently to obtain from his partners approval for the U.S. 'rearmament philosophy.'"

The stepped-up activity of the U.S. administration's representatives is directly linked with fears that their actions may not receive support from their partners. In fact, many leaders of West European countries are understanding increasingly clearly that the world and above all Europe is now face-to-face with a choice--either the intensification of detente and the expansion of peaceful cooperation or a slide toward cold war and the dangerous aggravation of tension. Intimidating the public and leaders of the West European countries with fabrications about the "Soviet military threat," preventing the Common Market countries from coming out with their own initiative providing for the settlement of the crisis in the Near East, and achieving decisions to U.S. advantage on questions connected with the energy crisis--this was discussed at the sessions of the European Council in Brussels and will be further discussed at the conference of the "group of seven"--these are the paramount U.S. goals.

Hence the specific measures to activate the NATO countries' militarist preparations implemented on instructions and under pressure from Washington. The Nuclear Planning Group, for instance, is discussing regions and sites for the deployment of U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles on British and Italian territory (the positions for the Pershing II missiles in the FRG have already been determined). The Western European Union Assembly is adopting a recommendation to lift restrictions on the building of FRG naval forces (so far West Germany has been forbidden to build surface ships with a displacement of over 6,000 tons and submarines with a displacement of over 1,800 tons). The United States is seeking a base from Portugal for its aircraft carriers carrying nuclear weapons and in exchange agrees to see a Lisbon representative once more at the table at Nuclear Planning Group sessions.

In fueling militarist hysteria a special role is assigned to maneuvers and exercises by the NATO countries' joint and national armed forces. Major air force exercises have just ended in the zone of the Baltic Straits. In just 5 days' time 2-week NATO aircraft maneuvers will begin over the territory of the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands. Following the maneuvers by permanent NATO naval formations which ended in the North Atlantic last week, exercises by the British Air Force based on the territory of Britain itself and the FRG have begun.

In Britain preparations are underway for the Crusader-80 exercises, the biggest in the past 10 years. Their stated aim will be to verify readiness for general mobilization, prepare for the defense of the country's territory and rehearse operations to transfer reinforcements to the British Army of the Rhine in West Germany. Tens of thousands of reservists will be brought in to take part in the maneuvers. It is planned to airlift to the FRG 20,000 servicemen from the territorial army and 10,000 from the regular troops. Then maneuvers will be carried out by the Rhine army backed up by reinforcements from the British Isles together with units of U.S. troops based in the FRG and the Bundeswehr. At the same time exercises will be held on the territory of Britain itself.

All these exercises will rehearse the actions of the NATO countries' armed forces "in the event of a nuclear conflict." Their organizers do not conceal the anti-Soviet orientation of their militarist actions. The unprecedentedly large-scale Global Shield-80 maneuvers by U.S. strategic forces scheduled for the near future will be particularly provocative. A spokesman for Strategic Air Command at the Offutt Air Base has announced that about 1,000 aircraft, including strategic bombers, and ICBM units will take part in the 9-day maneuvers. The maneuvers will cover 42 bases on U.S. territory and U.S. Air Force bases on the island of Guam and in Japan.

According to the scenario elaborated by the Pentagon, at the alarm signals 110 strategic aircraft will take off. After the signal that "the United States has been attacked" the missile units will be ordered to "launch" the ICBM's, and the strategic bomber crews will be ordered to "penetrate enemy defense" and hit enemy targets.

Two Minuteman-3 ICBM's will be launched from the Vandenberg Air Base (California) in the direction of the firing range on the island of Kwajalein in the Pacific.

The Global Shield strategic maneuvers were first held last year. This time, according to Strategic Air Command, they will be "far more extensive and realistic." In the future it is planned to hold such maneuvers every year.

The sinister nature of the provocative action undertaken by the Pentagon is particularly obvious in the light of the "erroneous" "nuclear alerts" announced twice last week at the headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD). Such "errors" bring man to a dangerous brink beyond which the specter of nuclear catastrophe looms. They show once more the path threatening the people of the whole world along which the U.S. militarist circles are proceeding.

In this connection the Western press reports that the emergence of such "errors" is by no means a fortuitous phenomenon. They were deliberately fed into the NORAD computers--to show the Soviet Union the U.S. strategic forces' readiness to take immediate action. In addition the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote in connection with these "errors" that a report has already been prepared in the United States on the need to repudiate the arms control agreements previously concluded with the USSR, above all the agreement on limitations on the development of ABM systems. Here this report, born in the depths of the nuclear laboratory at Los Alamos, has been approved in the Pentagon.

The buildup of U.S. military might and the accelerated implementation of militarist preparations is accompanied by a marked change in Washington's military-political concepts. This change from "restraint" to "resistance," from "sufficiency" to "superiority," has recently become particularly marked. Emphasis is again being placed on the creation of a so-called potential for "assured destruction" and the dealing of a preventive strike by strategic weapons against targets on the territory of the USSR and other European socialist states. In other words, there is a return to the notorious "massive retaliation" strategy, but in a new edition.

The U.S. militarist circles' theoretical research is essentially receiving unrestricted material and technical backup. The U.S. House of Representatives has just approved the Pentagon budget. The "ceiling" for military appropriations has been raised to $170.5 billion--$6 billion more than the administration itself initially requested. Here $51.3 billion is being earmarked for the acquisition and creation of sophisticated means of warfare.

That is how U.S. "rearmament philosophy" looks in practice. In following it the military leaders of the United States and the other NATO countries are fulfilling the will of the most reactionary imperialist circles. That is why the call for vigilance addressed to the peoples by the participants in the jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee has such an urgent ring. That is why such tremendous significance attaches to the initiatives advanced at the conference in Warsaw aimed at strengthening detente and ensuring international security.

EXPERT ON U.S. AFFAIRS DISCUSSES SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD211812 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] What is the current state of Soviet-U.S. relations; what can be expected in the future?

In an interview with our reporter, Dr Eduard Ivanyan, a Soviet expert on U.S. affairs, expresses his views on these and other issues. Here now is the interview:

[Read by two announcers] [Question] Dr Ivanyan, your book "The White House Presidents and Politics" has appeared in half-a-million copies in Russian. How do you explain this great interest of Soviet readers in books about the U.S. scene?

[Answer] Well there's always been an interest here in the United States, particularly starting from the beginning of the 1970's when the first Soviet-U.S. summits took place. It has been heightened throughout the world in publications dealing with the subject since relations between our two countries with their political wieght, economic and military potential, largely determine the international climate.

[Question] And what's your view of present-day Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Answer] The current situation, of course, leaves much room indeed for improvement. Many understandings reached in recent years were thwarted by the U.S. administration, and this undoubtedly has damaged the interests of both sides. For instance, the administration reviewed the line of mutual advantageous trade and economic cooperation. This, of course, is not in the interests of the United States and not in the interests of the Soviet Union, since there are a great number of fields where joint efforts by the two countries would bring considerable benefit. The administration's policies have caused considerable damage to the farmers who received insufficient compensation for the embargo on grain sales to the USSR. The firms have suffered, experiencing difficulties in marketing the nonstandard equipment intended for the Soviet contracts canceled by the administration. All the taxpayers have suffered, actually paying for the damages from their own pockets. Damage has also been caused to cultural ties. But where is the gain? Is it in the further escalation of the arms race?

[Question] How can one explain such rigorous steps by the Carter administration to destroy what had -- through great efforts by preceding administrations jointly with the Soviet leadership--been achieved in easing international tension?

[Answer] Well, I see the explanation first and foremost in domestic policy factors. Their influence is particularly apparent in an election year, the time for extremely intensive political activities. Throughout the past few years the circles that from the very beginning opposed cooperation and an easing of international tension have become more active and articulate. In view of the internal political factors the current administration regards it as possible to move toward those circles and ignore the interests or broader but less influential circles who desire a relaxation of world tension. Inconsistency in politics has always been dangerous, and this is all the more so when the issue is Soviet-U.S. relations--so important for the future of the world. That is why we have never departed from the principles of our foreign policy, including the policy regarding Soviet-U.S. relations. Speaking of the United States, the various domestic, political, economic and other reasons are causing zigzags in foreign policy.

[Question] To what extent do you feel that the President's personality determines policies in the United States?

[Answer] The role of a personality as I see it is a very difficult issue in the philosophy of history. No doubt the personality of a country's leader has an impact on that country's policies. The president is in a position to shape the country's foreign policy, and what is more it is his duty to do so. And here the issue arises of the competence of the man in the White House, the broadness of his outlook, his wisdom as a statesman and his understanding of the personal responsibility involved in taking political decisions.

[Question] What role, as you see it, has Mr Carter played in the current turn of U.S. policies?

[Answer] Well, judging from the materials at our disposal, Mr Carter plays quite a significant role in shaping America's foreign policy line. But it would certainly be more beneficial if more realism and farsightedness were revealed by presidential assistants, for they have the right to recommend to the President different variants of solving problems. If those recommendations do not take into account the real situation and the requirements of the time, the President's choice is narrowed. Up to now, a rather considerable role has been played by Carter's men who oppose an easing of tension. There has been rather big disagreement among his advisers and as a result some reservations followed. A course that is far from constructive has gained the upper hand.

[Question] Do you think that after the election a sharp change is possible in Washington's foreign policy line involving a shift to the policy of easing tension?

[Answer] Well, it is hard to say just how events will develop after the election. But sharp changes to the better are rather unusual features in politics. To install what has been destroyed will take much more time than the destruction effort did. However, time is not the main problem; it is the administration's desire. Then, a more frugal-minded and farsighted approach is required on the part of the administration. If that condition is observed, we shall, of course, be able to restore what was lost and move toward a more realistic and mutually advantageous policy of cooperation.

BROWN SPEECH ON U.S. MILITARY POWER CRITICIZED

LD212305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, 21 June, TASS--The Carter administration is continuing to whip up and intensify the militarist psychosis, preparing U.S. public opinion for new U.S. armed adventures abroad. This has been demonstrated quite manifestly by the speech by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown in the New York Chamber of Trade and Industry.

Clearly intimidating Americans, the Pentagon head alleged that the United States was being confronted in the international arena with "increasingly new and sinister challenges to our security." He spoke in this connection about the "disorders in Latin America," the "chaos in Iran," the "instability and indetermination in Northeast Asia." Brown resorted to the already standard White House slanderous allegations regarding Afghanistan which distort crudely the true situation.

However, none of this can hide the fact that it is precisely Washington that is using the events in Afghanistan to force through its plans of military expansion in Asia and the Near East. The Pentagon head directly stated that the United States "was taking measures to consolidate the structure of security and U.S. military potential in the region." In his words, the events in Afghanistan and Iran have "dictated the need for the expansion of U.S. operations in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf."

At the same time, as it emerges from his speech, Washington is not relinquishing attempts to destroy the Afghan revolution, waging an undeclared war against the popular government of this country. The speech by Brown has again confirmed that the events in Afghanistan have been used by Washington merely as an occasion for the sharp intensification of its military preparations in this region, threatening the peace and security of the peoples of the region.

Brown went on to speak at length on the stepping-up of U.S. "military power," crediting the Carter administration with the fact that since the moment of coming to power it had increased the military budget annually. As a result of this, he said, the real U.S. military expenditure, allowing for inflation, was now 13 percent higher than on the day Carter took up the chair in the White House.

The Pentagon head underscored that the sharp increase of allocations for the Pentagon were not a temporary measure but rather of a permanent and long-term nature. He stated that the Pentagon budget for the 1985 fiscal year should exceed by 25 percent the military allocations for the 1981 fiscal year, which are set at the unprecedented level of 170.5 billion. "Military power costs money," Brown affirmed, and in "new circumstances" not to ask for additional resources would mean "sacrificing security."

DMITRIYEV COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR ARMS WARNING BY ADMIRAL

LD211330 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] On Thursday retired Rear Admiral Gene Larocque told a disarmament conference of nongovernment organizations at UN headquarters in New York that the nuclear arms race led by the United States was bringing the world close to nuclear disaster. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

Mr Larocque has stated that together with military allies in Europe and Japan, the United States is preparing for a nuclear and conventional war on a major scale. He has expressed alarm over what he perceives to be a growing belief in the administration that it is possible to fight and win a limited nuclear war. The retired U.S. admiral cited recent statements to this effect by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser.

Mr Larocque is a professional and is sure to know what he is talking about. After 31 years in the U.S. Navy he appears to see the difference between what is necessary for defense and the current military spending in America aimed at giving the United States superiority over the Soviet Union.

The United States is currently working on new types of nuclear-powered submarines and missiles for them, laser weapons and the mobile MX strategic missiles, cruise missiles and other armaments.

At the same time Washington sets up new bases around the world, brings pressure on its allies in Western Europe to adopt a joint tough stand towards the USSR and, to crown it all, helps China modernize her armed forces in the hope of creating a hostile environment around the Soviet Union. All these steps are no longer defense but, according to Admiral Larocque, preparations for war.

Not so long ago (?a) former secretary of state voiced similar views. He warned the Carter administration against the self-indulgent nonsense of wishing American military power could solve any problem. This could lead America into error, if not disaster, he added. It's about time lots of people in Western Europe and Japan realized that if America makes a blunder and that blunder spells disaster it will be their disaster too. Every American step to gain an edge over this country and its allies will be met by a counter step, and it is an illusion to think that this country can be outpaced, encircled, humiliated or scared. It is another reason by the U.S. administration's striving for superiority is self-indulgent nonsense. But realizing that one day it may be too late, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have proposed new initiatives at their Warsaw Treaty conference aimed at preserving peace through halting the arms race and disarmament. To bow to American pressure and reject these initiatives would mean to encourage that dangerous self-indulgent nonsense of the Carter administration.

ZORIN LINKS PENTAGON BUDGET TO ECONOMIC WOES

LD221318 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] According to a recent Harris Poll, three-fourths of the American people believe the United States economy is in one of its worst recessions. Sixteen percent believe that unemployment in the next half year will increase, and more than half think the cost of living in the next few months will continue to rise at the present rate if not faster. I would imagine that you are aware of those facts without the Harris Poll, since you have to cope with these problems daily. But just what is it in recent years that makes each crisis worse than the previous one. Why is it that for 10 years in a row it has been impossible to control inflation? And why is the cost of living so high that most commodities and services cost twice as much as a decade ago?

Those are questions people today want answers to. If you study the economy today you will agree that recessions, inflation and mass unemployment are directly related to the astronomical sums Washington is spending on the Pentagon. In the current fiscal year the military budget was more than than $141 billion. Next year the budget will amount to $161.8 billion, which is over 5 percent more than the current military budget. The tremendous amount of money that could be spent to fight inflation, create jobs and improve medical care and the educational system is being wasted on the Pentagon budget. Americans are being persuaded that such huge military spending is necessary to meet the challenge of the Soviet Union. But nothing could be further from the truth. If Americans are inclined to believe Washington's allegations, it is only because they don't have all the facts. It's not the Soviet Union but the United States that for more than 3 decades has been setting the pace of the destructive and futile arms race. It is futile because in this race there can be no winner. Neither side can allow the other to have the advantage. The hard, cold facts show that the Soviet Union has been the one to have to respond to every one of Washington's arms buildups.

The USSR has made numerous proposals to end this dangerous and useless competition. As to who is at fault for continuing the arms race, Moscow or Washington, the answer can be found in many facts. (?I will) confine my discussion to just one fact. Not the Soviet parliament, but the American Congress and the United States President are responsible for freezing the ratification of SALT II. This treaty--and later SALT III, SALT IV and so on--would start a positive process that could lead to arms limitations and finally to disarmament. The decision to freeze ratification of SALT II was adopted in Washington and therefore the United States must take responsibility. Under these circumstances, the facts would really have to be stretched to conclude that the United States is not leading the arms race or is only taking retaliatory measures.

Claims of retaliatory actions only serve as a smokescreen to hide the narrowed interests of those who are forcing taxpayers to make more and more sacrifices to keep up huge military spending. Let's take a look from this angle. Who is getting those billions of tax dollars spent on the military budget? The answer can be found in prestigious American magazines. For instance, FORTUNE magazine says that in the past 10 years alone the arms race has boosted Lockheed's profits 3.6 times. In the same period, Boeing's profits have gone up three times and those of Rockwell International Corporation more than 2-1/2 times. In 1978 alone 100 major Pentagon contractors received $43.5 billion in pure profits. And here are some facts a Senate committee published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Some 164 out of 169 munitions corporations in the United States make from 50 to 200 percent profit. Three companies make profits in excess of 500 percent, and one makes as much as 2000 percent profit. How are they able to make such fantastic profits? Well, the cost of producing, siting and launching a Pershing II missile is $4.4 billion. That is the cost of a single missile. Consequently, millions of Americans are paying taxes that eventually end up in the pockets of several thousand owners of munitions companies. For them the arms race is a gold mine. It is no wonder that a recent issue of NEWSWEEK commented that the munitions companies are ecstatic about the rise in next year's military budget. And who is going to pay for that ecstacy? Edward Kennedy said the middle class, people who do manual labour, ethnic minorities and all victims of discrimination are the ones who are going to pay, and that the White House's arms race holds in store grim prospects for higher taxes, higher bank rates and continued inflation.

Even BUSINESS WEEK talks about the direct connection between inflation and a [word indistinct] Pentagon budget, and recognizes that the troubles the American economy is having are not only related to the arms race but a direct result of that race. The magazine predicts that Carter won't be able to balance the budget because of the planned rise in military spending and the inevitable rise in inflation. And an unbalanced national budget means more inflation and more sacrifices for millions of Americans.

Today in Washington many are talking about doing something to alleviate economic depression and stop inflation and the rise of unemployment. But it is indicative that not one leading politician and certainly not the vast majority of Democratic and Republican leaders dare to speak out loud about the connection between today's economic ills and rising military budget. What's more, they are competing with each other to economize whatever they can on social needs without touching the military budget. Apparently for some in Washington the interests of the owners of munitions companies are much more important than the interests of the majority of Americans. And this fact cannot be hidden by campaign rhetoric.

CONGRESS ACTS ON PENTAGON APPROPRIATIONS, DRAFT

LD201517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Washington, 13 June TASS--The U.S. House of Representatives has approved the draft federal budget for the next fiscal year, which begins 1 October. Sacrificing the American people's vital needs to the military, the legislators voted to appropriate $153.7 billion for the Pentagon in 1981 directly for military programs. The total "ceiling" on military appropriations is also a record, reaching an amount unprecedented in U.S. history: $170.5 billion. That is $6 billion more than the administration itself originally requested.

At the same time the Senate Armed Services Committee has approved by a majority vote the bill on military purchases in fiscal 1981. Some $51.3 billion is earmarked for the Pentagon to acquire and create the most modern means of warfare.

While earmarking funds to strengthen the American Armed Forces' material and technical potential, the legislators have also "shown concern" for the "cannon fodder." The upper house of Congress has approved the White House proposal to introduce compulsory military registration of young people for drafting onto active service in times of emergency. This plan, for whose implementation the Senate appropriated $13.3 million, extends to approximately 4 million young Americans who have reached the age of 18. The compulsory military registration of young people is the first steptoward restoring compulsory service in the armed forces in the United States, abolished several years ago under pressure of the public protests at Washington's criminal aggression in Indochina.

KING HUSAYN REFUSES TO JOIN 'CAMP DAVID PROCESS'

LD201410 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Washington, June 20, TASS--The visit of King Husayn of Jordan to the United States has ended in a flat refusal to join the anti-Arab "Camp David process." Speaking at the National Press Club, the king said that Jordan rejected the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, that was drawn up according to an American scenario, as contradicting the task of establishing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

King Husayn said that Jordan shared the opinion of other Middle East countries that differences between the United States and the Arab world, especially as regards the rights and interests of Palestinians, were of a deep nature and that the policy of the United States was directed at supporting Israel's expansionist course. Husayn said the separate peace between Cairo and Tel Aviv was not facilitating the cause of the all-embracing and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict, the more so that Israel was using it for an intensification of its colonialist policy. Tel Aviv continued to occupy a part of Syrian territory, the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Arab part of Jerusalem, which was officially declared as annexated, the Jordanian monarch stressed.

The withdrawal of Israel from all captured Arab lands and satisfaction of the lawful rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination should be the main conditions of a settlement between Israel and the Arab countries, he said. Husayn criticised the American policy of giving all-out support to the Israeli aggressors, this enabling them to torpedo the search for a just settlement. He stressed that the Arab peoples could not understand how it was possible to justify the occupation of Arab lands for already 13 years, the enslavement of the Palestinians, the denial of their right to self-determination and freedom and the Israeli policy of annexation. King Husayn stressed that being true to its firm and principled course Jordan stood for an all-embracing settlement of the conflict in accordance with the decisions of the conference in Baghdad and subsequent meetings of Arab countries. He stated that the course of separate deals, that was supported by Washington, was fraught with the danger of a major confrontation in the region.

ARTICLE COMPLAINS OF ACTIONS AGAINST CORRESPONDENT

LD230715 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 9

["LG International Life Section" commentary under the rubric "Helsinki, Who's Against It?": "Arbitrary Action by Washington"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department is continuing to discriminate arbitrarily against LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent in New York. As we reported back on 16 April, the State Department banned our correspondent I. Andronov from traveling to Washington. Three times in May the State Department again banned LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent from visiting the capital and surrounding population centers. Our correspondent demanded explanations in this connection, and on 5 June William Warren, staffer of the State Department office of Soviet Union affairs, promised to communicate from Washington his bosses' reply.

Warren was told that the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent's itinerary was drawn up in strict accordance with the rules laid down in the United States and after careful consideration of the special State Department map banning Soviet journalists from visiting many U.S. regions and cities. To this, Warren later objected that the State Department had "temporarily," or so he claimed, forbidden representatives of the Soviet press to make any visits to the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland, where our correspondent intended to go on his way to Washington. However, on 11 June James (Daun), a high-ranking colleague of Warren, stated that, on the contrary, Pennsylvania and Maryland now remained open to everyone with the exception of...LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent. Thus the State Department is clumsily contradicting itself.

It will be recalled that the U.S. Government, in signing the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, promised not to penalize foreign journalists in any way "because of the legitimate pursuit of their professional activities." The Final Act also imposes the obligation to "alleviate on a basis of reciprocity formalities for travel by journalists of the signatory states in the country where they are pursuing their professional activities, and gradually to provide greater opportunities for such travel..." The attention of the heads of the Washington delegation to the upcoming fall Madrid conference to monitor the fulfillment of the Helsinki accords, who have been appointed in good times, should probably be drawn to this right now. Incidentally, the leaders of the U.S. delegation, according to the New York TIMES, are making extremely one-sided preparations for the Madrid conference: President Carter has ordered them in advance to "show his personal concern at the problem of human rights in the Soviet Union and East Europe." Aren't you going to take a look at yourselves, gentlemen?

The time has clearly come to add a few remarks. In particular, to mention the complaints about the FBI from employees of the garage used by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent in New York. Workers at this big garage have repeatedly given our correspondent friendly warnings that in his absence FBI agents regularly rummage in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA automobile, clearly up to no good. Certain parts of the automobile were illegally replaced. The worried employees warned our correspondent of the risk of using a vehicle in such a state. Matters went so far that the garage personnel plucked up courage to tangle with the FBI and demanded that the agents present official search warrants. All this happened while our correspondent was preparing an expose on the recruitment of American mercenaries and their sending into Afghanistan.

On the eve of publication of this article our correspondent was crudely attacked on 90th street in Manhattan. I. Andronov was hit by an automobile with the license plate 7413-TD that had been following him everywhere. Openly jeering, the driver coolly watched what had happened and refused to say in the presence of witnesses who had sent him and why. One final thing. It might be useful for certain Moscow correspondents of American newspapers that often grumble about Western correspondents' working condition in the Soviet Union to read the above story.

'SOME' ARMY UNITS WITHDRAWN FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD220408 Moscow TASS in English 0404 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Report From Kabul--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, June 22, TASS--According to information from the command of Soviet military contingents now staying in Afghanistan, some army units whose stay in Afghanistan is not necessary at present are being withdrawn these days to the territory of the USSR on agreement with the Afghan Government.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0400 GMT on 22 June and Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan at 1630 GMT on 22 June also carry the above item.]

Political Solution Stressed

LD221458 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Reporting from Kabul, the Soviet press says that, according to information received from the command of Soviet military contingents in Afghanistan, some of the military units whose presence in Afghanistan is no longer necessary are being withdrawn to the Soviet Union by agreement with the Government of Afghanistan. Here is what Moscow Radio news analyst Leonid Levchenko writes:

This act of good will is being taken unilaterally by the Soviet Union with the agreement of the Government of Afghanistan. The introduction of a limited Soviet military contingent into Afghanistan was prompted by the aggressive actions of the United States and China, which are actually waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan. At the repeated request of the Afghan Government and in complete accordance with the provisions of the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union introduced a limited military contingent into Afghanistan. Its one and only task was to help the Afghan people rebuff aggression from outside.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly urged a political settlement of the situation which developed around Afghanistan, a settlement that is quite possible [to reach]. But to attain it the causes which made it necessary to give Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan should be removed, and that means guaranteeing an end to military incursions by counterrevolutionary forces into Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring countries.

The basis for a political settlement is contained in the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 14 May. It proposed to Pakistan and Iran the concluding of bilateral agreements which would ensure an end to armed incursions and other forms of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from the territory of those countries.

An important part of such a settlement would be reliable political guarantees by the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union fully supports these proposals.

The initiative of Afghanistan has received the understanding and support of the broad public and political circles of various countries. However, the opponents of a political settlement of the situation which has developed around Afghanistan reject these proposals. At its meeting in Geneva, the so-called committee on Afghanistan actually supported continuing crude interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people, and that is the decision which the committee's backers--Washington and Peking--expected of it. The fact is that the committee itself was set up at the recent session of the Islamic conference on the insistence of proimperialist and reactionary circles.

It is clear, however, that continuing interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan would aggravate the situation in the region. Only talks, negotiations, can lead to a political settlement, and by withdrawing some of its military units from the territory of Afghanistan with the agreement of the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union once again confirms its desire to find a political solution to the problem.

Reaction to Withdrawal

LD221527 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] In connection with the report from Kabul about the withdrawal to the territory of the Soviet Union of certain Soviet military units whose presence in Afghanistan is not essential at the present time, the foreign press stresses in its commentaries the importance of this step. Such a step, writes the Beirut paper AL SHAAB, has become possible as a result of a certain stablization of the situation in Afghanistan resulting from the routing of large armed formations of the Afghan counter revolution. According to the paper, the taking of such a step was also facilited by the fact that the present legitimate Afghan Government enjoys widespread support among the Afghan people. In diplomatic circles, stresses AL SHAAB, the withdrawal of Soviet military subunits from Afghanistan is being viewed as an important new initiative by the Soviet Union. In making this move the paper notes, the Soviet Union has evidently put out a feeler to the United States, which finds itself faced with the necessity of undertaking some peaceful initiative which would testify to its real desire--if such a desire exists--to establish peace in the Near and Middle East and throughout the world. First and foremost, the United States should reduce its naval, air and land forces in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union's decision shows its desire to continue the process of detente throughout the world.

In his statement, French Minister of Foreign Affairs Francois-Poncet called the Soviet Union's decision very important. The French agency AFP sees the decision as being aimed at taking the tension out of the international atmosphere. The moment chosen by the Kremlin to declare a partial evacuation looks extremely significant both from the international and from political point of view, the agency notes. With this action, AFP asserts, Moscow found it expedient to show that the situation in Afghanistan is under control despite various rumors and that there is no cause for alarm in connection with the presence of a Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan.

In a statement made by Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Oreja, the report from Kabul is assessed as an important positive step on the path to settling the Afghan conflict.

An official spokesman for the FRG Government said that the announcement of the Soviet Union about the withdrawal of certain Soviet military subunits from Afghanistan was addressed to the participants of the summit conference in Venice. That is why the reaction of the West German Government should be expected, at least for the immediate future, from Venice.

A U.S. State Department spokesman commented on the report from Kabul in the slanderous tone characteristic of him in regard to the Soviet Union's policy in southwest Asia. As on previous occasions, he attempted to cover up the U.S. actions, which are aimed at increasing tension in the Near East and southwest Asia, with a verbal screen.

Thanks to Departing Unit

LD221602 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, 22 Jun (TASS)--With the understanding with the Afghan Government, several military units whose presence in Afghanistan are not essential at the present time are being withdrawn to Soviet territory. In the district of Khayr Khanah, north of Kabul, representatives of the Afghan Army Command and local and foreign journalists gathered this morning for a ceremony to see off one of the Soviet units. Those gathered were addressed by Afghan officers, who expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union, which had responded to the repeated requests of the Afghan Government and rendered aid to the Afghan people in defending the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country from outside interference by U.S. imperialism and the Beijing hememonists launched from the territory of Pakistan and Iran.

Col Aqa, head of the chief Political Directorate of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stressed in an interview with a TASS correspondent that the limited contingent of Soviet troops which are in Afghanistan is successfully discharging its internationalist mission, its mission of peace. During the time they have been in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan genuine brotherly relations have been established and a strong combat comradeship has developed between the servicemen of the two neighboring countries. During these months we Afghan officers and men have constantly felt the hand of fraternal assistance of the Soviet servicemen who are providing us with help in defense of the gains of the April revolution against the schemes of the forces of imperialism and reaction. He observed that, despite the hostile propaganda from the West, the Afghan working people are more and more deeply understanding the genuine nature of this selfless aid from the Soviet Union, which is based on the principles of internationalism and fraternal solidarity. Today, on behalf of all servicemen of the Afghan Armed Forces, we say an enormous "thank you" to the Soviet soldiers and officers, Col Aqa said.

Prerequisites for Withdrawal

LD211012 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] What is to be done to achieve a political settlement of problems related to Afghanistan? This question was considered by our political observer, Oleg Anichkin, and here is what he writes:

To begin with one has to point out that none of the problems involving the interests of that country can be resolved without its own participation. It's impossible to exclude the Government of Afghanistan from talks on ways to resolve any of these problems. One also has to bear in mind that the Government of Afghanistan has formally pledged itself to a policy of nonalignment. Any future settlement, therefore, should guarantee to that country a nonaligned status.

The process of a political settlement cannot be restricted to Afghanistan itself. We all know that interference in its internal affairs is launched from several countries of this region, including Pakistan, Iran and also from China. This interference is directed by the United States. One also has to consider, therefore, current military and political activities in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, especially by countries which are located outside of this region.

And, last but not least, attempts to find a political solution of problems related to Afghanistan must take into account the interests of the Soviet Union and its security. Afghanistan has a common border with the USSR and the Soviet side cannot ignore its own security.

One must also point out that some of the current proposals for a settlement of problems related to events in Afghanistan are simply unrealistic. They do not provide for a genuine settlement in the interests of the Afghan people, and their authors completely ignore the irreversible nature of the current social change in that country. These proposals pass in silence the need to guarantee a complete end to armed and all other forms of interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The only possible way towards a settlement is outlined in the realistic and constructive proposals put forward by the government of the republic. They call for talks with Iran and Pakistan in order to work out acceptable agreements on the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Afghan Government suggests that these agreements should include concrete pledges not to launch military or other hostile actions against each other from the territory of these countries. The Afghan proposals also suggest as an indispensable part of a comprehensive political settlement that there should be appropriate guarantees by certain other countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States should pledge not to conduct subversion against Afghanistan, including subversion from the territory of some third country.

This initiative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been in the focus of attention of many countries, including Islamic states. It has already been discussed by a conference of the Islamic states and many of them have expressed their support for the peace initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The participants of the conference could not ignore calls for considering at different levels proposals for a political settlement of problems related to Afghanistan.

As for the United States, it is doing all it really can to obstruct or delay a political settlement. Washington wants to see continued military interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It has set up a whole mechanism for arms supplies to the intervention forces and for their training in Pakistan. The Americans are also trying to find some convenient political figures who are given the status of representatives of the Afghan people even despite the fact that they represent no one. By taking this stand the United States is delaying a political settlement of problems related to Afghanistan. Washington must be well aware of the fact that Soviet troops can only be withdrawn when there are guarantees that all forms of military interference in the affairs of Afghanistan (?will be) brought to an end.

The USSR favors a political settlement and supports the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on this score. The Soviet leaders have pointed out in their recent statements that any such settlement must center on guarantees of ending all forms of military intervention in Afghanistan by counterrevolutionary forces from the territories of neighboring states. The problem of fixing the date for beginning a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghan territory and of subsequent steps in this direction can only be resolved in the context of the proposed settlement and under appropriate guarantees which should be acceptable to the Government of Afghanistan.

PASHTUN LEADER CITED ON PAKISTAN, U.S. 'COLLUSION'

ID211140 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 21, TASS--Prominent leader of the national liberation movement of southern Asian peoples against colonial domination Abdul Gaffar Khan said that Afghanistan's former president Hafizullah Amin was an American agent who pursued a policy of terror and extermination of people. He entered a collusion with the United States and Pakistan. The Pashtun leader made this statement in an interview with the newspaper ARAB TIMES in Srinagar (the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir), according to UNI agency.

Gaffar Khan pointed out that Pakistan is in a secret collusion with the United States against Afghanistan. That is why Abdul Gaffar Khan asked in a letter to President Ziaul Haq why he was turning Afghanistan into a battlefield setting Pakistani Moslems, armed with American weapons, against Afghan Moslems. So far he received no reply.

Abdul Gaffar Khan, permanent resident of the Afghan city of Jalalabad, is now undergoing a course of treatment in India.

AFGHAN GENERAL QADER DENIES BEING WOUNDED

LD201728 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan general, 'Abdol Qader, has refuted concoctions by Western news agencies and radio stations that he has been wounded.

In an interview with Radio Moscow, 'Abdol Qader, member of the Presidium of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, said he had come to (?Moscow), the Soviet Union, for a rest.

General 'Abdol Qader noted that the situation in Afghanistan now is quiet. There is no (?tenseness). The people fully back the changes being made by the government and the People's Democratic Party.

The general expressed regret that the (?wish) of his government to normalize relations with Pakistan and Iran has been rejected.

PUBLIC SUPPORTS AUTHORITIES ON 'REBUFFING MERCENARIES'

LD201114 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] A correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS in Kabul, Ravil Musin, describes how the population in Afghanistan cooperates with the authorities in rebuffing the bands of mercenaries that are being sent into the country from abroad. A man in his seventies appeared on the road that runs through the (?Undar) Valley in the Ghazi Province. He stopped a column of trucks loaded with food for distant villages and warned of danger eastwards. He said bandits had come in the night. When Afghan soldiers searched the area the old man indicated that they had extracted dozens of American-made plastic mines that can't be spotted by mine-detectors. Afterward the caravan with bread and nothing moved further toward its destination. This is only one of many instances of the population giving assistance to the people's armed forces in their struggle against the counter revolution.

Ordinary folk in support of the revolution and the People's Armed Forces are reporting the bands recruited from among former exploiters, landowners, feudals and usurers who have found shelter and patrons in neighboring countries. At Afghanistan's Ministry of Internal Affairs the correspondent was shown hundreds of letters from people in various provinces naming the locations of arms caches and hide-outs of the bands from abroad. An official of the Ministry of Internal Affairs said all this information is thoroughly checked and in most instances the enemies are caught, rendered harmless and the arms caches are destroyed. Prisoners say they were given special training at camps set up on Pakistani territory in the area of Peshawar. The camps' instructors are from the United States, China and Pakistan as well as from Egupt and Saudi Arabia. After training is over the criminals are provided with money, forged documents, arms and grenades and sent into Afghanistan on caravan trains. The aim is to intimidate the population. They force people at gunpoint to swear allegiance then raid peaceful settlements, kill party members and ordinary peasants and blow up communications. This is why ordinary Afghans are appealing for protection against these bandits and often take up arms themselves to protect their families.

The official at the Ministry of Internal Affairs said that since Afghanistan's Government is pursuing a policy in the interests of the people the counterrevolutionaries and their supporters are finding it ever more difficult to deceive the people and this is why the counterrevolutionaries are resorting to ever more ruthless and inhuman methods including attempts on the lives of schoolchildren. However, such actions evoke the people's wrath and strengthen their resolve to fight with the Afghan Army and security forces against the reactionaries.

TV FILM ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN SHOWN

LD222258 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Soviet television has shown documentary film exposing crude interference in Afghan affairs by the United States, China, Pakistan and other countries. In the past 18 months foreign intelligence services have trained and armed more than 35,000 mercenaries in special camps in Pakistan for acts of sabotage in Afghanistan. The film called "Conspiracy Against the Republic" shows American and Chinese weapons seized from bandits. The weapons include chemical grenades made in the United States. The people of Afghanistan supported by progressive forces, however, have frustrated all attempts by reactionaries inside and outside the country to eliminate the gains of the revolution. The film displays the extensive measures the government has been adopting to improve the life of the Afghan working people and return life to normal.

AFGHAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION EXAMINED

LD211454 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have signed a number of new contracts, agreements and protocols on economic and technical cooperation. It was announced at the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations that in line with accords reached, the Soviet Union will render assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in building a major economic project--a mining and concentrating plant on the basis of the Ainak copper deposits, an oil refinery with a capacity of 500,000 tons of oil a year, an electric power line in the country's north, including organisation of energy transfer from the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation is developing on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis. The concluded agreements provide for assistance to Afghanistan in building 147 various projects. 73 projects out of the whole number have already been built and put into operation. About 60 projects are under construction.

The enterprises, built with Soviet assistance, turn out more than one third of the whole industrial output of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union helped build the country's largest hydroelectric power plant Naglu with a capacity of 100,000 kw and Afghanistan's first thermal power plant on natural gas in the region of the city of Mazar-e Sharif.

Agriculture, the staple branch of Afghanistan's economy, gives two thirds of the country's national income. That is why much attention is given in Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation to agricultural projects. Among them is the Jalalabad irrigation complex in Nangarhar Province and the irrigation system at the Sarde dam in Ghazni Province. The latter provides water for 17,000 hectares of land.

The discovery by Soviet geologists of big gas deposits in the country's north, development of gas fields and creation of a system of gas transportation made it possible to use these most valuable natural resources in the interests of the Afghan economy.

The Jarkuduk gas deposit was put into operation in mid-May this year through joint efforts of the Afghan and Soviet specialists.

Creation of enterprises with the USSR's assistance enhances Afghanistan's export potential. Afghanistan is increasing deliveries of traditional goods to the Soviet Union. These are primarily raw materials for the light and food industries. Afghanistan also delivers to the Soviet Union nitrogenous fertilizers and natural gas.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan also cooperate in the field of medical services. Several medical centers have been built in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance. Designs are being elaborated for a blood transfusion center and a polyclinic in Kabul, a hospital in Qondoz.

Training of teachers for national schools and higher educational establishments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is an important aspect of cooperation between the two countries.

Central in relations between the two states is sincere and firm friendship permeated by the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity.

KOZYAKOV ANSWERS LISTENERS' QUESTIONS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD201330 [Editorial Report] Moscow in English to North America at 0000 GMT on 20 June carries an 11-minute program in which Radio Moscow commentator Vladislav Kozyakov replies to listeners' questions concerning Afghanistan. The questions are read by an announcer, the first question being from a New York listener who asks why the Afghan Government asked the USSR to send in troops. Kozyakov replies that the reason was to help, the government rebuff aggression from abroad, manifested soon after the April 1978 revolution in the form of subversive activities launched by the American and Chinese special services. He continues by saying: "It became obvious in the fall of 1979 that American and Chinese aggression aimed at both the crushing of the Afghan revolution and creating a military build-up along the 1,500 mile long Afghan-Soviet border. That is why the Soviet Union was forced to meet the repeated Afghan Government requests and to provide it with military help."

A Colorado listener asks why the USSR is violating international laws in Afghanistan. Kozyakov replies that U.S. military contingents are stationed in 114 foreign countries but America does not regard that as a violation of international law. The USSR has sent a limited military contingent into Afghanistan in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and in full conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Next a North Dakota listener asks why the USSR says that America is helping Afghan rebels with guns. Kozyakov replies: "American guns and ammunition and also chemical grenades were captured from bandits in Afghanistan. The arms were on display in Kabul and many pressmen from various countries saw them for themselves." He also points out that BAKHTAR has published a list of destruction and casualties caused during the past 6 weeks by American weapons.

A Canadian listener asks what the Soviet troops' role is in Afghanistan. Kozyakov explains: "They are located mostly near the Afghan border with Pakistan and they are helping the Afghan Army prevent armed detachments of counterrevolutionaries from invading the country. In other words the Soviet efforts are directed at reducing dangerous actions of bandits sent from abroad. The Soviet help has prevented Afghanistan from being turned into another Chile or South Korea where freedom was drowned in blood".

A Wisconsin listener points out that the USSR could cry wolf at U.S. increased presence in the Indian Ocean. Kozyakov says that the United States has indeed stepped up its presence there, first under the pretext of events regarding Iran and then Afghanistan.

Kozyakov goes on to say: "In other words, the events in Afghanistan have been used by the Carter administration for pursuing a hegemonistic policy in various parts of the world. This explains why Washington is not prepared to contribute to the political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan."

A Canadian listener asks if the Soviets are going to pull out of Afghanistan. Kozyakov replies: "It was repeatedly stated by the Soviet Government and by the Government of Afghanistan that the withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan fully depends on putting an end to the undeclared war waged by the United States, China, Britain and Pakistan against the Afghan people. There should be no interference in any form in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. In that case there would be no reason for Soviet military help to the country and the Soviet military contingent would return home. In May, the Government of Afghanistan put forward constructive proposals. It suggested talks with Iran and Pakistan to settle all disputable issues by peaceful means. It suggested also that the United States should take an obligation not to interfere in the domestic affairs of the country. The proposals are fully endorsed by the Soviet Union. As for the U.S. administration, it has rejected the initiative. Washington is probably going to further pursue its obsolete and dangerous policy of increasing international tensions."

INDIA WELCOMES SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD231154 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] The Indian Government has welcomed the withdrawal of a part of the Soviet troop contingent from Afghanistan. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Delhi has described the step as good news answering India's hopes. The Austrian foreign minister, Willibald Pahr, has spoken favorable of the Soviet decision. The mass media in the socialist countries single out the gratitude of the Afghan people to the Soviet Union for its disinterested aid. The newspaper MORNING STAR in Britain notes that the withdrawal of a part of the Soviet contingent will help carry out the peace initiative of the Afghan Government. Recently it proposed to hold talks on a political settlement with neighboring countries.

TASS REPORTS DEATH OF SANJAY GANDHI

LD230614 Moscow TASS in English 0601 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, June 23, TASS--Prominent politician Sanjay Gandhi, son of the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, died today in a glider crash. This was reported by the PTI NEWS AGENCY.

IMPORTANCE OF STATE SECTOR IN INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT

LD191301 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 14 June 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word M. Goryanov article under the headline "Accelerator of Progress." Goryanov discusses the importance of the state sector in the industry of developing countries, with particular reference to India, both in industrial development and in the sphere of training cadres. He briefly notes the role of the state sector in a number of African and Asian countries and goes on to outline the role of Soviet aid in the case of India and other countries.

NOVOYE VREMYA WARNS AGAINST UNSUCCESSFUL CSCE MEETING

LD201015 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 24, 13 Jun 80 pp 5-6

[A. Yefimov article: "From Helsinki to Madrid"]

[Excerpt] The preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which took part in the all-European conference are now moving to the foreground of Europe's political life. The meeting is planned for 11 November 1980. In what atmosphere are the preparations for the forum taking place?

The declaration of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in May notes that the present international situation has become even more complex than 2 years ago, when the Belgrade meeting was held. The threat to peace and detente has increased considerably. Imperialist and reactionary forces are moving toward increasing their military budgets and speeding up long-term armament programs. As a result of this new obstacles are emerging in the path of strengthening security in Europe where, as before, there is no progress in military detente and disarmament. Particular danger to peace is inherent in the NATO decision on the production and deployment in West Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons. If that program is implemented the situation on the European Continent will deteriorate sharply. An increase in Europe's nuclear potential will inevitably affect the continent's political climate and the vital interests of its peoples and will entail new military expenditure.

The United States and other imperialist forces are deliberately moving toward exacerbating the international situation. This is their response to the strengthening positions of socialism and the upsurge in the workers and liberation movement.

In practice Washington has never been a supporter of the establishment and development of all-European cooperation, particularly on security questions. It sees this as undermining its interests in Europe. The fact that the United States did not directly erect any particular barriers at the time of the all-European conference was determined by the fact that it regarded the conference as one element in the overall package of problems of relations with the Soviet Union. And at that time Washington had an interest in the normalization and development of those relations. When it became obvious to the United States that all-European cooperation and detente's successes hinder the policy of militarization and armaments, it began to attack the detente policy.

American diplomacy is now advocating that the Madrid meeting take place on schedule. But Washington makes no secret of the fact that this time too it is planning to unleash the latest campaign of attacks on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in Madrid. It is rumored that it is planning to return once again to the invented question of "human rights violations." It is also thinking of trying to artificially link events in Afghanistan with European affairs. But by all appearances the final U.S. position has not yet been determined. One hopes that the principle of reason will prevail.

The possibility cannot be excluded that certain West European countries will be inclined to support the United States to some extent. At the same time, since they obtain greater benefits than the Americans from the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe, they occupy on the whole a more constructive position. In their opinion the Madrid meeting must on no account end in failure, since that would not only strike an irreparable blow against the policy of lessening international tension but would also reverse the cooperation which has been established on the continent with such difficulty. [paragraph continues]

France's policy, for instance, amounts to this, as is indicated by the Soviet-French contacts in Paris and Warsaw. FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, in his recent speech at the Social Democratic Party of Germany Congress, came out resolutely against allowing the situation over Afghanistan to affect European affairs. The continent's neutral and nonaligned countries are displaying considerable interest in the Madrid meeting. They stress that the meeting acquires particular importance for Europe precisely by virtue of the present exacerbation of international tension.

As for the Soviet Union's line on questions of all-European cooperation, this is defined in the decisions of CPSU congresses and the speeches of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It has now been collectively formulated at the Warsaw Conference of the Political Consultative Committee. The Political Consultative Committee Conference coincided with the session of NATO's military planning committee in Brussels. If you think about and read carefully the documents adopted in Warsaw and Brussels, it immediately becomes clear that the Warsaw Pact countries are responding to the program for West Europe's militarization being developed by NATO with new initiatives aimed at strengthening detente and ensuring European security. The Warsaw Pact countries are fully determined to hold the Madrid meeting in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere and that it should be the next step along the path of deepening the relaxation of tension. But it goes without saying that if anyone goes to Madrid intending to wreck agreements aimed at achieving that goal, then the pact countries will have no choice but to adopt retaliatory measures.

The Soviet Union invariably advocates that the final act be viewed as a single whole and as a long-term cooperation program. In this connection it strives to single out at each stage the most urgent problems and those which are of interest for all countries. To this end it is necessary to select the main, basic questions in each section of the final act and exert efforts to reach agreement on them. What are the basic problems which merit examination in Madrid?

Now that the main source of tension is the arms race, the main problem from the viewpoint of European security is military detente. The Final Act laid the foundations for political security and provided the stimulus to detente in the military sphere. Military detente, as is noted in the Warsaw Pact Declaration, includes strengthening and extending confidence-building measures, renouncing the use or the threat of force, limiting the armed forces and armaments of each state or group of states to defense needs exclusively and the mutual renunciation of attempts to achieve military superiority.

In May 1979 the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states proposed the convening of a special conference on military detente and disarmament to discuss these issues. A number of countries--France, Sweden, Finland--have put forward their ideas on holding such a conference and formulating a European disarmament program. In many respects they are similar to ours. In other respects they differ. But in any case there is clearly a common desire to convene a special conference on military questions. There is also a common belief that the question of convening such a forum should be discussed in Madrid.

The Warsaw Pact states by no means perceive the Madrid meeting and the conference on military detente and disarmament as being counterposed to each other, but proceed on the basis that they must complement one another. [paragraph continues]

The socialist countries have proposed that the conference be held in two stages. At the first stage attention could be focused on confidence-building measures, and in the second stage--on disarmament questions. At the same time, these two stages must be interconnected. Concerning the development of confidence-building measures, which play a definite role in stabilizing the situation in Europe, L. I. Brezhnev proposed last year that advance notification be given on military exercises involving not 25,000 men or more, as is now the case, but 20,000 or more, and to make it a practice to notify [the other side] on troop movements in the region defined in the Helsinki Final Act and on naval and air force exercises, and to establish a "ceiling" for military exercises of 40,000-50,000 men.

L. I. Brezhnev also put forward the idea of concluding a treaty among the participants in the all-European conference renouncing first use of either nuclear or conventional weapons against one another.

The conference on military detente and disarmament could also examine other initiatives from the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact partners, as well as constructive proposals from other countries. Some confidence-building measures which arise directly from the Helsinki Final Act and do not give rise to particular disagreements could be resolved in Madrid itself.

Of course, the issues of the first "basket" are not restricted to problems of military detente. The first "basket" consists above all of the principles of relations among all the participants in the all-European conference. These principles have become part of the USSR Constitution and are contained in the Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in the Polish capital. We are in favor of these principles being reflected to some degree in the legislation of all the participants in the all-European conference.

The Soviet Union also seeks the adoption of practical resolutions on the second "basket" of the Final Act, which concerns problems of economic cooperation among European countries. The USSR advocates the speedy convening of conferences on energy and transport. The further development of scientific and technical cooperation is also in accordance with our interests. It should be borne in mind--and this is very important--that questions of economic cooperation are no less interesting to the West. This is indicated if only by the fact that the Common Market states put forward about 20 proposals at the Belgrade meeting relating to contacts in the economic sphere.

Much could also be achieved in Madrid in the sphere of cooperation in the humanitarian spheres, if this is based on practical requirements and on a real desire for the peoples' cultural rapprochement.

At least two conclusions can be drawn from all that has been said. The ideas of Helsinki continue to be an important factor of peace. And the Madrid meeting has all the necessary prerequisites to be a substantial milestone along the path of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

FRG RULING PARTIES STRESS PURSUIT OF DETENTE POLICIES

LD201145 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 3

["Our Commentary" by V. Dolgikh: "FRG: At Ruling Parties' Congresses"]

[Text] The parties of the ruling coalition in Bonn held their congresses a few days ago. As local commentators are noting, this was a kind of "review of strength in the starting positions" before the decisive battles for votes in the parliamentary elections planned for 5 October.

The delegates of both congresses were faced with virtually the same type of tasks--to determine the main directions for mounting the election campaign and for effective resistance to the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc, which has nominated F.-J. Strauss as its joint candidate for chancellor.

A noteworthy feature of these congresses is the fact that despite a certain [izvestnyy] divergence in party and election programs, both parties' leaders expressed a desire to maintain the detente process and take practical steps along the path of mutual understanding and the strengthening of trust among the peoples of the European Continent.

Addressing the Social Democratic Party [SPD] congress, Chancellor H. Schmidt linked the pursuit of the detente policy, which, he stressed, "is supported by the majority of FRG citizens," with the need to implement practical measures in the sphere of "limiting or, still better, reducing armed forces and armaments through East-West negotiation."

Schmidt also made a positive assessment of the FRG's trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. In this connection, referring to the ninth session of the USSR and FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held recently in Bonn, he pointed out that "economic cooperation coordinated for the long term exerts a stabilizing influence on the international situation."

"Peace Is the Most Important Thing" was the motto under which the Free Democrats held their congress. Foreign Minister Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP], who presented his party's election platform to the delegates, also gave questions of peace and detente pride of place. He sees continuing the coalition cooperation with the FRG Social Democrats as the way for his party to put this policy into practice. The Federal Republic needs the SPD/FDP coalition for the continuation of the policy of peace--that was the leitmotiv of the FDP chairman's speech. Genscher declared in this connection that alliance with the SPD "remains the formula according to which the Free Democrats will continue to act."

The remarks of the leaders of the two influential West German parties are evidence that it is precisely the ideas of peace and disarmament that now determine the West German voter's mood.

If the constructive remarks made at the congresses are implemented, it will contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension on the European Continent. FRG Chancellor Schmidt's upcoming visit to the Soviet Union is of great political significance against this background.

IMF GRANTS 'UNUSUALLY LARGE' LOAN TO TURKEY

LD201132 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 20, TASS--The International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced a decision to grant a three-year loan of 1,600 million dollars to Turkey. As is pointed out here, the sum of the loan which is unusually large for such a country as Turkey was endorsed under the pressure of the USA which is in control of the IMF.

It is known that Washington is seriously concerned over the internal political situation in Turkey and the situation on NATO's southern flank as a whole. Besides, the Pentaton keeps in the country's territory installations for the conduct of electronic reconnaissance against the USSR. Upon having achieved the resumption of the U.S.-Turkish agreement on bases recently, the USA undertook to ensure an influx of financial aid to the Ankara government in token of 'payments', expecting to 'keep' Turkey for NATO by means of financial injections.

COMMENTS ARE DISCUSSED ON RESULTS OF TURKISH-U.S. DEFENSE AGREEMENT

LD211712 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Excerpts] Soon after the signing in Ankara of the Turkish-U.S. joint defense and economic cooperation agreement, the United States made an attempt to intervene in Iran. Was this a coincidence or are there direct connections between these two developments? No matter what the answer may be, Turkish social circles have not missed noticing the development. The Turkish paper CUMHURIYET asks what Turkey's attitude will be when a U.S. aircraft takes off from Incirlik--if not today, then tomorrow--and bombs Iran.

The signing of the new military agreement between Turkey and the United States in April has further strengthened America's military influence in Turkey. It is impossible to pass over in silence a more important aspect concerning the new Turkish-U.S. military agreement. Terror has further intensified in Turkey in the wake of the signing of the military agreement. Today, even highly placed individuals, such as mayors, National Assembly deputies, leading party officials, and famous writers are being subjected to acts of terror. Bandits are now operating without the least embarrassment, firing at National Assembly deputies and--as happened at the funeral of Zeki Takinel, chairman of the Republican People's Party [RPP] Central Administration--even choosing as their target Bulent Ecevit, leader of the RPP.

The bloody incidents provoked by extreme rightist forces are not only confined to the major towns but are also taking place in towns far from the capital. It appears that the new military agreement with the United States has emboldened the Turkish rightwing forces. This, quite naturally, arouses steadily growing concern among Turkish people.

Now that the Turkish-U.S. military agreement is being discussed at the National Assembly, the public and political figures in the country are appealing to the National Assembly deputies to reject this document. Thus Mahmut Dikerdem, president of the Turkish Peace Association, is among those who have issued such an appeal. The Turkish-U.S. military agreement was also attacked at the joint congress of the Turkish Labor Party and the Turkish Socialist Labor Party held in Bursa.

Protest meetings are being held in a number of towns. Thus the Turkish people are clearly showing their desire to live in peace with their neighbors, to bar the way to fascism, and to refuse to be dragged into U.S. military adventures in the Near and Middle East.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CSCE STATED HELD IN MADRID

LD222054 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Madrid, June 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Medvedenko reports:

The international meeting of representatives of the public of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe ended here. The meeting which was organized on the initiative of the Spanish Committee for European Security and Cooperation was attended by delegations of 25 countries.

The participants in the meeting expressed serious concern over the cold-war policy which is pursued to the detriment of the interests of the whole world by the Carter administration and by NATO countries, and noted the need to step up the campaign of protest against the U.S. plans for deployment of new types of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in West European countries. They emphasized necessity to create favourable conditions for a successful and constructive convocation of the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and pronounced in support of the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Summing up the results of the meeting, Enrique Tierno Galvan, the mayor of Madrid, and the honorary chairman of the meeting, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent that it was of importance because it expressed the concern of the representatives of various countries of Europe for the destiny of peace, and showed their aspirations to prevent a reversion to cold-war times and to promote the consolidation of detente in every way. "The meeting," he said, "is important because it was held in Madrid, the city where in several months' time representatives of the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are to meet to discuss very important international problems."

USSR, AUSTRIA SIGN AGREEMENT ON ATOMIC ENERGY

LD202116 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Soviet Union and Austria have signed an agreement on cooperation in the manufacture and marketing of atonomic energy equipment. This will cover the building of a turbine factory in Leningrad and the supply of Austrian equipment for an atomic research center being built with Soviet help in Libya.

DISSOLUTION OF ARMED UNITS AT REVOLUTION COURTS ORDERED

LD211204 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 21, TASS--President Bani-Sadr of Iran has issued an order on disbanding "all illegal armed units, set up without the authorities' sanctions, who operated at courts and city revolutionary tribunals." He stressed that the decree enters into force as of today.

BANI-SADR ON HOSTAGES IN AL-MUSTAQBAL INTERVIEW CITED

LD211636 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 21, TASS--Iranian President Bani-Sadr expressed bewilderment in connection with the fact that the USA has turned the problem of the U.S. hostages, who, as is known, are held on charges of espionage, into an international problem. "The essence of the problem is not in the hostages but in the fact that 35 million Iranians have been for years victims of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of our country," he stated in an interview with the weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL. Bani-Sadr expressed confidence that the fate of the U.S. hostages will be decided by the Iranian parliament.

BEHESHTI REJECTS RAPPROCHEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

LD211322 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 21, TASS--"A solution of the problem of American hostages should not be aimed at rapprochement with the United States", a PARS correspondent was told by Ayatollah Beheshti, first secretary of the Central Bureau of the Party of Islamic Republic.

He said that following difficult struggle the Iranian people liquidated dependence on the United States. The same policy should be followed in future.

ARMY SERVICEMEN ARRESTED IN IRAN

LD221100 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 22, TASS--Twenty-seven servicemen of the Iranian Army have been arrested in Iran on charges of plotting to overthrow the present government of the country. Head of the Military Revolutionary Tribunal Hojjat ol-Islam M. Reyshari said that about 100 participants in the plot have been sentenced or are awaiting trial, and another 150 arrested persons give evidence.

The conspirators were connected with the top leaders of the shah regime.

UPI CORRESPONDENT'S TROUBLES IN IRAN NOTED

LD221414 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 22, TASS--The Iranian Government refused to extend a residence permit to a correspondent of the UPI news agency. This was reported by a representative of the agency.

Explaining this decision, the Iranian authorities pointed out that UPI gives a distorted picture of the events in Iran.

USSR, IRAN COOPERATION MEETING ENDS IN MOSCOW, PROTOCOL SIGNED

Cooperation Protocol

LD201424 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--The ninth meeting of the Soviet Iranian Permanent Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation completed its work here today. A protocol was signed on the results of the commission's work. It is the first official document sealing the basic principles for the development of business contacts between the Soviet Union and Iran signed after the anti-monarchic and anti-imperialist revolution in Iran, and since the formation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The protocol signed in Moscow envisages further development of mutually beneficial economic, technical and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran, in line with the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Skachkov Comment

LD201840 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--"The talks with the Iranian delegation proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere," a statement to this effect was today made to journalists by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who led the Soviet delegation at the ninth session of the Permanent Soviet-Iranian Commission for Economic Cooperation. As a result of the session, a protocol has been signed on the development of business ties between the USSR and Iran.

"The protocol reflects the positive development of cooperation between the USSR and Iran", Semen Skachkov said.

The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations pointed out that the sides had reached agreement to develop and broaden cooperation in such fields as ferrous metallurgy, coal mining, machine-building and power engineering.

"We are developing business relations in the economic field as equal partners on terms of mutual benefit," Semen Skachkov stressed. "The USSR is cooperating with Iran in the construction of industrial projects in such a way," he said, "that the enterprises built could run on local raw materials and depend to the least possible degree on the import of parts and spares. Herein lies the difference between the relations of the USSR and Iran and the latter's ties with the Western countries."

In conclusion the head of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that the meeting of the permanent commission will give a fresh impetus to the development of Soviet-Iranian cooperation and will be another important step on the way of strengthening goodneighbourliness and business relations between the two countries.

Salimi Comment

LD201706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The signing of the protocol of the ninth meeting of the Soviet-Iranian Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation took place in Moscow today.

The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Iranian side by Salimi, minister of economy and finance.

The latter described the signing of the protocol of the meeting as the start of a new stage in the development of cooperation between the USSR and Iran.

This, in part, is what the minister said after the signing of the document:

[Begin Salimi recording in Persian, fading to Russian translation] The protocol which we have signed proceeds from the agreements and accords concluded in the past. I have said on several occasions that Iran does not intend to go back on contracts signed with the Soviet Union, insofar as these are advantageious and useful for our people. As a result of the implementation of these, the level of industrial production in Iran has been increased and unemployment reduced. In this connection I regard the signing of the protocol of the ninth meeting of the joint Soviet-Iranian commission as a new state in the cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union. The Iranian people considers it essential to continue developing this cooperation and strengthening trading links with your country.

I look forward with great optimism to the expansion of all-round links with the Soviet Union in the future and, for my part, felt at the talks that the members of the Soviet delegation think the same way.

Reza Salimi stressed in conclusion that the Soviet Union and Iran will develop cooperation and friendly links on the basis of bilateral advantage and mutual nonintervention in each others' affairs. [end recording]

Maksimov Views Cooperation

LD202054 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 20 Jun 80

["USSR-IRAN: Course of Goodneighbourliness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The ninth session of the standing Soviet-Iranian Commission on Economic Cooperation completed its deliberations in Moscow today. This was the first--since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran--business meeting between representatives of the two countries for a thorough and comprehensive examination within the framework of the standing commission, of questions pertaining to a further development of business partnership between the Soviet Union and its southern neighbour. Among others, the sides agreed to cooperate in a further development of such major sectors as ferrous metallurgy, coal mining industry, engineering and the energy sector. The meeting also reached an agreement on cooperation in the training of Iranian cadres. The Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, being a component of the interstate relations, represents a major contribution to consolidating the economic potential and independence of Iran as well as to the confidence-building process between the two neighbouring states. Unlike imperialist powers, the USSR bases its relations with Iran on principles of mutual respect, mutually advantageous cooperation and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Soviet Union has given a practical proof of its readiness to contribute to consolidating Iran's economic independence. Thanks to the assistance of the Soviet Union, Iran has created such new economic sectors as ferrous metallurgy, mining and coal industry. The USSR also made a contribution to the development of heavy machine building, the power sector and training of national specialists. With the participation of the Soviet Union Iran has built and is building a total of 150 national economy projects. The Soviet Union's policy with regard to Iran is a policy of genuine friendship and goodneighbourliness which relies on the principles of full equality and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Moscow Persian on Protocol

GF221655 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners: As you were previously informed, a protocol was signed in Moscow at the end of the recent session of the joint Soviet-Iranian Standing Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation. Speaking at the end of the official signing ceremony, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet delegation, Semen Skachkov said:

We think all the topics and activities discussed during the session and included in the protocol reflect the positive elements that can be seen in Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation since the revolution. In general, we are satisfied with the results of the talks that were held in a constructive, active and well-intended atmosphere coupled with good understanding. This atmosphere helped us to reach agreement on all topics discussed. Both countries should exert all necessary efforts to help fulfil the steps mentioned in the protocol.

The Soviet Union and Iran have cooperated in the construction and commissioning of a total of 147 industrial units, as well as in the implementation of various projects. One of the characteristics of this cooperation is that it helps to increase job possibilities for the Iranians and expand the national cadre of technical experts.

Semen Skachkov said: Our cooperation program with Iran is organized so that economic units constructed through joint cooperation can be as independent as possible in the procurement of raw materials, equipment and other materials from abroad. This is the basic difference in the nature of our cooperation and that of the notorious assistance extended to Iran by capitalist companies. We have announced in the past and we repeat that the Soviet Union never imposes its cooperation. We are ready to study Iran's requests and proposals for cooperation, by bearing in mind our own possibilities, and to grant a positive reply.

One of the important aspects of our cooperation with Iran is the training of a national cadre of experts. Semen Skachkov added: It should be explained that it is not to our benefit to send a large number of our experts to Iran since we ourselves occasionally experience a shortage of experts when implementing vast programs on national economic progress.

During the committee's meetings we reached an agreement on expanding joint relations in the field of transportation. This is of great importance under present conditions and when Iran is facing an economic blockade by Western countries.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation over the years has shown that this cooperation is vitally important, effective and jointly beneficial. The industrial units that are now at an operating stage and render profits to Iran are a manifestation of this.

In conclusion, Skachkov said: I am certain that the signing of the Soviet-Iranian protocol is an important step toward the expansion and consolidation of good-neighborly relations between the two nations.

In reply, Iran's minister of economy and finance, Reza Salimi, said:

[Begin Salimi recording] The protocol signed today follows agreements exchanged during the past regime. As I stated during previous meetings, we do not negate all the agreements signed in the past. Many of these have been beneficial for us and have increased job possibilities and production in our country. Therefore I consider the protocol signed at the end of the ninth session to be a beginning of new activities between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union.

That which [words indistinct] for the Iranian nation in future activities in economic cooperation and trade expansion. I am extremely optimistic on the future and on the expansion of cooperation. The same feeling can be said to prevail among the Soviet delegation that attended the talks. I hope better cooperation based on equality, friendship and noninterference will continue. [end recording]

AS-SADAT'S REPRESSIVE MEASURES AGAINST JOURNALISTS HIT

LD210211 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reports from Cairo say that As-Sadat intends to dissolve the Union of Egyptian Journalists. The reason is clear: He wants to scatter the journalists and isolate them from one another and from the Egyptian people, and generally to silence the voice of truth for good. The disbanding of the Egyptian Journalists Union will be the final link in the chain of the harassment and persecution campaign launched by the As-Sadat regime against journalism. A statement issued by the Progressive Patriotic Unionist Rally Party in this connection said that, generally, the journalists union and many officials of the information media have in the past 7 years been exposed to harassment by the authorities. Journalists are deprived of the chance to express their views freely and they are prevented from writing in the simplest way.

Some newspapers like AT-TALI'AH and AL-AHALI have ceased publication, and the ROSE EL-YOUSEF magazine was compelled to change its policy after having been subjected to pressure from the authorities and undergoing a purge in its ranks. As-Sadat has established stringent controls in various forms over the information media in the country. As-Sadat also created a comprehensive instrument to suppress all opposition to or criticism of his regime, which has surrendered to imperialism. This instrument is the law to protect spiritual values against shameful behavior, in other words, the law of shame. It is common knowledge that anyone who commits an act of disgrace is punished on the strength of this law. The definition of a disgraceful act is so elastic that not only is criticism of the government punishable under this law but even grumbling at the rise in the price of this or that commodity is also a crime under this law. The authorities rely on the law of shame, under which they claim the right to interfere in the affairs of trade unions, public organizations and individuals.

If before the introduction of the law the authorities had to seek to find a legal way to apprehend this or that disgruntled citizen, they no longer need to go to such lengths. It is now sufficient for As-Sadat, or one of his men, to point a finger at someone to have him arrested and imprisoned immediately. There is no doubt that the Egyptian leftist forces have now become the major target of the attacks and police action under this law. Minister of Justice Anwar abu Sihli talked about this at the People's Assembly. He frankly hinted that the penalties under this law should be applied first of all to the members of the Progressive Unionist Patriotic Rally Party.

However, the spirit of freedom is much stronger than this and the causes which have aroused the anger of all members of Egyptian society in practice are much too powerful for these measures of oppression to be carried out successfully. The Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI affirms that the number of As-Sadat's enemies is growing steadily. Discontent is spreading in the army, whose dignity was badly injured as a result of the Camp David treaty. Disaffection also is spreading among men of religion and in the higher academic institutions. One must also say that major politicians are joining the camp of As-Sadat's enemies--politicians who until recently had been among his supporters. The purges and transfers in the high military and political command in Egypt have not been accidental. One thing that is evidently clear in this connection is As-Sadat's own admission to Carter that there had been 17 assassination attempts against him in the last 17 months. [Words indistinct] (As-Sadat can) close this or that newspaper or imprison this or that member of the opposition, but he can never make a starving man believe that his belly is full. It is also impossible to compel the proud and brave Egyptian people to accept the shame of Camp David.

COMMENT ON SOWETO ANNIVERSARY, CURRENT SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

Butlitskiy: 'Opened New Chapter'

LD200922 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The fourth anniversary of the African uprising in the Soweto township of Johannesburg is being marked with mass action of the non-white population against apartheid. Here is what news analyst Arkadiy Butlitskiy writes:

Soweto is often remembered now. It was on 16 June, 1976, that the young Africans began their protest action against the attempts of the authorities to introduce the Afrikaans language in the African schools. Very soon that action had attained much greater proportions, it developed into a real uprising against the whole system of racist and social oppression in South Africa, which is known as apartheid.

The leaders of the African National Congress of South Africa, who were quick to analyze the events in Soweto in 1976, pointed out that it wasn't just a local explosion, not just a one-time action of the popular masses. The uprising in Soweto opened a new chapter in the struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom. The prediction proved correct that from now on the (?struggle) born in Soweto would be an integral part of the political life in South Africa. And indeed since then the word Soweto rings out as a call, as a reminder of the great explosive potential of the universal dissatisfaction which has accumulated among the Africans, among all non-white citizens of South Africa. For millions of non-white South Africans the word Soweto is a call to struggle.

As for the racist oligarchy it is a reminder that it lives on a volcano, on a powder keg, which could erupt or explode at any moment. One such a new explosion took place in South Africa about 2 months ago, and it was again set off by the youth in Soweto. The anti-ra ist actions in South Africa today are held on a large scale and are well organized. The demonstrations of colleges and school students in which over 100,000 persons took part were supported by the white students in some of the institutions of higher learning and also by certain church sects. What was most important thousands of workers in Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and other big industrial centres of the country went on strike in solidarity with the young people.

A nationwide campaign has been launched for the release of one of the leaders of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners of the regime of apartheid. The authorities want to beat down the wave of anti-government actions through brutal repressions. The police keep opening fire at anti-racist demonstrations. The number of killed and wounded is growing. Hundreds of fighters against apartheid have been put into prison and the authorities are moving closer to the centres of popular action troops and police and also picked punitive units who have been trained in putting down African demonstrations. The Dons secret police have been given the right to seize any suspicious person, as they put it.

Repressions, however, are unable to hold back the wave of popular anger. There has been a big response to the successful military operations of the African National Congress. Its fighters put out of action a whole oil refinery complex and the oil storage in Sasolburg, thus they hit at the most vulnerable part of the economy of the racist state. The appearance of free Zimbabwe has created a new strategic and political situation in the south of continent and, as the events of the past few weeks have shown, the South African patriots are taking advantage of that to extend the struggle against the shameful system of apartheid.

Day of Solidarity

LD200852 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] June 16th marks the international day of solidarity with the people of South Africa. On this day 4 years ago a massive demonstration took place in Soweto, a black township just outside Johannesburg, to protest against the inhuman system of apartheid. Troops and police suppressed the peaceful demonstration brutally. This triggered off large scale disturbances and cost hundreds of protesters' lives. To commemorate the victims of the uprising the world community has since been observing June 16th as day of solidarity with the people of South Africa or Soweto Day.

The racist authorities in Pretoria have prepared themselves well for the anniversary. They have alerted the army and put out patrols on the roads. Soweto looks like a besieged town. Mass arrests and police raids are in progress. But the patriotis are determined to continue fighting against racism and apartheid, for civil rights and freedom. Schools of secondary and higher learning for mixed races [as heard] have been on strike for over 2 months now and white students are joining the boycott in growing numbers. Many industries are also on strike. In Soweto itself blacks called a massive demonstration to protest against racial discrimination in defiance of the government-imposed ban.

As the observer of the African National Congress of South Africa at the United Nations, Mr Makatini, has emphasized no reprisals can force the patriots to abandon their struggle against apartheid. In reply to the government's terror policies they are stepping up actions against oppression and injustice. The growing movement against apartheid has the sympathy and support of the world community and nations.

Here is what deputy chairman of the Soviet committee for Afro-Asian solidarity, Aleksandr Dzasokhov, told our correspondent on the eve of the anniversary:

[Begin Dzasokhov recording in Russian fading to English translation] Soweto day, the Soviet official said, we mark by various acts of solidarity throughout the world and the Soviet people will take an active part in them. What is happening in the African south incences all who uphold the ideals of freedom and social justice. Progressives everywhere demand an end to terror in Southern Africa, release of all political prisoners there and human rights for the native population. The Soviet Union regards effective assistance to the oppressed people to rid them of the shackles of colonialism and racism as an important directive of its foreign policy. It was Soviet initiatives and efforts that were decisive in the adoption by the United Nations of a declaration to end all forms of racial discrimination and of an international convention that denounced the very existence of the regime of apartheid.

What is now taking place in southern Africa outrages all people who cherish the ideals of freedom and social justice. The progressive world public demands an end to terror. The release of all political prisoners in South Africa and human rights for the indigenous population. [end recording]

That statement for the international day of solidarity with the people of South Africa on Monday, 16 June, was made to Radio Moscow by vice chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Aleksandr Dzasokhov.

Petrov: Increasing Tension

LD200958 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] Reports from the South African Republic speak of mounting African protests against apartheid. Twenty-five people were killed and 150 injured when police clashed with demonstrators in Cape Town. Our observer Vladimir Petrov comments:

Will there be a repetition of June 1976? Will there be another Soweto this year? These questions have been asked by many international observers over the past few days and there were some very good reasons for asking them. The lesson of the gory tragedy of Soweto has been totally lost on the racists. Over the past few years the apartheid regime has become even harsher despite mounting demands by the Africans and international public. On the eve of the Soweto tragedy South African authorities did all they could to prevent another outbreak of popular indignation. The emergency measures included a ban on public meetings, [word indistinct] arrests, warnings and cordons around African districts. But all these precautions were in vain. Tension has reached an explosive point and what we see now is not another Soweto but a peoples war by the oppressed indigenous population of the South African Republic.

Antiracist protests have spread to the black districts of the major South African cities. Troops and police moved against the demonstrators often with open fire. Police used teargas and specially trained dogs and there are massive searches and arrests. But nevertheless people come out into the streets to voice their protests against a regime which has turned them into slaves. They demand an end to all racial and also to all social inequality and oppression. The desire for freedom is stronger than the fear of death.

The latest outbreak of popular wrath has produced a different reaction on the part of South Africa's enemies and friends. The friends have honored the memory of the Soweto martyrs. The African members of the Committee of 19, which was set up in 1979 to promote the liquidation of the apartheid regime in the South African Republic, have stressed at their meeting that the refusal of the South African authorities to implement UN and OAU resolutions concerning a settlement in Africa's south is a violation of international law. The situation in the South African Republic will be high on the agenda of the OAU ministerial council session which opens in Freetown. It would seem that all peace-loving mankind has joined the struggle against apartheid, but nevertheless it is still alive and continues to perpetrate its crimes. This takes place because the racists can rely on the support of the United States and other imperialist powers.

Before the latest outbreak of antiracist protests the explosive situation in the South African Republic was discussed by the UN Security Council. During the session the African delegates suggested a program of practical measures including a mandatory oil embargo which could become an effective weapon in the struggle against apartheid but the Western powers have again blocked a radical resolution against the South African regime by threatening to use their veto, like on many occasions in the past. This could very well be the signal for the latest outbreak of gory rampage by the racists. They also have before them the example of ruthless suppressions of anti-racist protests in the American city of Miami and it is not accidental that a State Department statement on the current events in the South African Republic does not contain a word of condemnation of the bloodshed. All this statement does is call for calm and express regard [as heard] over the banning of political meetings in South Africa.

All this makes it quite plain that imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism, with its support of the racists has been and remains the chief obstacle in the way to freedom for the people of South Africa.

ANC Official on Student Boycott

LD201022 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Statement by member of the African National Congress (Durbert Delaya) on the latest events in South Africa--recorded; date not given]

[Text] I believe that the question of the colored pupils' boycott cannot be separated from the events that occurred in Soweto in 1976. That is very critical because from 1976 to 1980 there has been continuous resistance on a mass level on a great variety of issues among which education has been an important one in our country. In addition to that a new phenomenon has been the more general solidarity with the colored students even from sectors of the white student population, and this is an indication that the whole political system is under question by the people in South Africa. And again I must emphasize that it would be false to separate the campaign of the boycott of the colored students of their schools, the solidarity from the whites and African students and Indian students in our country, from this campaign. Because if it is not seen in relation with the "release Mandela" campaign then one is missing the essential element about the authenticity of the African National Congress as the leading liberty force in South Africa. So all of these things are very interconnected and our people are, within the context of the South African situation, declaring their allegiance to the political leadership of the African National Congress.

Disturbances, U.S. Declarations

LD192258 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 19, TASS--[Words indistinct] the situation, that has formed these days in Cape Town, as the most sanguinary in South Africa since the shootings in Soweto in June 1976. According to the latest, far from complete, information, the number of killed in that town has already reached 70 and the number of wounded--250. Referring to medical sources, the newspaper CAPE TIMES notes that the number of dead is certainly even greater.

Actions by workers and young people against the system of apartheid are continuing also in other South African towns. 5,500 workers of car plants of six companies, including the West German volkswagen, are on strike in Port Elizabeth. There were clashes between school students and police in the Johannesburg suburb of Soweto. In Lenasia, another suburb of Johannesburg, police seized 260 school students who were taking part in a mass demonstration, pushed them into police vans and drove them away to an unknown destination. Observers note that the steadily mounting struggle by the oppressed South African masses is rooted in the rightlessness of the non-white population in the political, economic and social sphere.

The hasty statement by the U.S. State Department on the events in South Africa attracted general attention in that country. On hypocritically expressing its "concern" at the tension in that country, the state department said that the Pretoria government should demonstrate a "balanced approach." But to calm down the South African racists and the pro-racist lobby in the United States after this statement, U.S. officials are reported by REUTERS to have hastened to declare that "no rupture of relations is expected."

Lusaka, June 19, TASS--Washington's public declarations are an obvious and rather clumsy attempt to dissociate itself from all the bloodshed in South Africa, it is noted in ANC circles. The ANC stated that the Carter administration, on being obviously alarmed by the appearance of anti-American slogans on barricades in Soweto, had hastened to express its "concern." Even the Johannesburg press notes that the "anger" of the so-called "human rights champions" on Capital Hill will not go further than empty verbal demarches.

OAU REPORT ON NAMIBIAN SITUATION CITED

LD211032 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Freetown, June 21, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Pichugin and Aleksandr Suchkov report: The racist Pretoria regime cannot count on the favourable outcome of the elections in Namibia should the people of that country be given the right to freely express its will. This is evidenced, in particular, from the encouraging victory of the Patriotic Front at the elections in Zimbabwe and the mounting struggle of the Namibian people for its legitimate rights. This is said in a report by the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Edem Kodjo, submitted for the 35th session of the OAU Council of Ministers, currently under way here.

The report points out that in the face of imminent defeat, the Republic of South Africa has worked out a new strategy to win time for the implementation of its plan to create the so-called "constellation of southern African states" and torpedo the U.N. efforts to hold free and just elections in Namibia. Aggravation of tension in the region through intensifying acts of aggression against independent African states is an integral part of that strategy.

The document stresses that despite the manoeuvres of the racists, the OAU will continue to firmly follow the U.N. resolutions on Namibia stating with determination that it regards the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. To call in question the SWAPO's status, as Pretoria does, means to thwart the U.N. plan on Namibia.

Under the circumstances the SWAPO has no choice but to mount further its armed struggle. That is why the OAU calls on all African countries to step up aid and support for the Namibian patriots. Describing the situation in the Republic of South Africa, the OAU secretary general pointed out that with a view to preserving the apartheid system, the racist regime has launched an unprecedented campaign of terror and violence against civilians, continues to conduct the unlawful policy of bantustanization. Edem Kodjo stressed that in addition to political and diplomatic steps, it is necessary to seek imposition of binding economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT DENIES SOVIET BASES ON TERRITORY

LD202028 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Antananarivo, June 20, TASS--The Republic of Seychelles resolutely comes out in favour of complete demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean and demands the elimination of military bases in the region, according to the country's President France Albert Rene who made a speech in Victoria. The Seychelles Government has already banned ships bound for or from Diego Garcia from calling at Seychelles ports.

President Rene categorically rejected the assertions by the Western press, first of all, the British one, that his country allegedly gave an opportunity to the Soviet Union to set up a military base in one of the inslands of the archipelago. The head of the Seychelles state emphasized that there are no foreign military bases in Seychelles, and the British parliamentary under-secretary for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Richard Luce, may visit the islands to see that for himself.

The president, who returned from Antananarivo where he met with the leaders of Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania, accused foreign reaction of unceasing attempts to achieve a change of the situation in those progressive countries to regain its lost privileges.

LETTERS TO PRAVDA SHOW 'INDIGNATION' OVER STRIKE REPORTS

LD210940 Mosocw TASS in English 0810 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--The attitude of Soviet people to the fabrications of Western propaganda about "mass strikes" at the Soviet automobile plants in Tolyatti and Gorkiy is that of profound indignation.

In their letters to the newspaper PRAVDA, in an interview with its correspondent, workers of the plants assess those "reports" in a similar way: gross provocative fabrication.

"On these days", writes team writer from the Gorkiy automobile plant Nikolay Kapitonov, "many workers saw their children off to Poineer camps. Meeting were held at the plant's Palace of Culture. A Challenge Red Banner of the Ministry of the Health Services and and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers was given to our medical station. Tnose were ordinary days."

"Where are the so-called 'unofficial representatives' to whom the American newspapers refer who saw a strike? Nothing of the kind occurred at either our plant or at other Gorkiy factories".

Viktor Gorshkov, chairman of the Trade Union Committee of the Tolyatti automobile works, said to a correspondent: "Our plant did not stop its work either for one day or even one hour. The main conveyer is working at its usual pace turning out, as before, a new car each 20 seconds. Those who raised the outcry probably forgot that we have no employers and hired workers who are working for them, as under their social system. That is why we have no antagonistic relations. Workers themselves are masters at the plant."

"It seems that some people abroad would like to discredit the socialist system once again. These are vain attempts. They will not succeed in ascribing to socialism those profound class contradictions which grip the capitalist society."

GRISHIN, ZIMYANIN ADDRESS OLYMPIC COMMISSION IN MOSCOW

LD201440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Mosocw is virtually ready to hold the 1980 Olympic Games. This was stressed today at a session of the Moscow City Commission for Preparation and Conduct of the Olympic Games. The participants in building the Olympic projects welcomed the greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Opening today's session, Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, expressed cordial gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for his warm words of greeting and high assessment of the work of the workers, engineers, technicians and office workers of various organizations, enterprises of the building-materials industry and the building industry, road transport, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Summing up the results of the work done in the capital in connection with the Olympics, those assembled noted that in a short period, 70 Olympic sites have been built or reconstructed. This was done without reducing the volume of housing, civic and industrial construction. Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

DISSIDENT VLADIMIR BORISOV REPORTEDLY EXPELLED

NC221502 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna, June 22 (AFP)--Soviet dissident Vladimir Borisov has been expelled from the Soviet Union and arrived here today from Leningrad, an informed source in the Austrian capital said.

Mr Borisov founded a movement of free labor unions in the Soviet Union.

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM IN GRODNO

Masherov Attends

LD191730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] An itinerant plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee will take place in Grodno today. On the agenda is the question of work by party, administrative and economic organs of the republic to further increase production and procurements and to improve the quality of stockbreeding output in the light of the decisions of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also, a republican seminar of agriculture will continue today in Grodnenskaya Oblast. Its participants are learning about frontranking experience of intensifying agricultural production on collective and state farms, and in particular the highly-efficient use of energy resources and the organization of feed production on an industrial basis. Taking part in the seminar is Comrade Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Agenda of Final Session

LD200856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The final session of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum will be held in Grodno today. The participants will discuss the tasks of the republic's party, soviet and economic bodies in further raising production, procurement and quality of livestock farming produce in the light of the requirements of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Plenum Ends

LD201622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] A Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has just ended in Grodno. Questions connected with tasks of further increasing production and procurements of stockbreeding output and improving their quality were examined in the light of the demands put forward by the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

A speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

BUILDERS URGED TO ENSURE PROJECT COMMISSIONING

LD200805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Projects Nearing Completion Must Be Commissioned!"]

[Excerpt] Now that only a little over 6 months is left until the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan and many construction projects of prime significance are at the completed stage, the party's instruction to construct rapidly and to commission all planned capacities is particularly significant.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally once again thoroughly analyzed the situation at the year's most important projects scheduled for completion in a number of the country's republics, krays and oblasts. This analysis showed that in many key sectors of the national economy and regions, thanks to the intensive labor of construction and installation workers and constant attention toward complexes nearing completion on the part of local party organizations and leaders of ministries and departments, production potential is increasing dynamically and housing, cultural and consumer services construction is proceeding successfully.

At the same time the situation on many projects scheduled for completion in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia and other republics and in a number of krays and oblasts of the RSFSR requires a resolute stepping up of attention toward them on the part of construction and industrial ministries, as well as local party and soviet organs. This applies above all to the ministries of construction of heavy industry enterprises, industrial construction and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. Schedules for the erection of some of the most important projects are being protracted. Material and human resources are not infrequently directed to projects which are by no means of priority significance. In pursuit of large volumes of assimilated funds some leaders take installation workers off projects nearing completion and send them to secondary projects which from their viewpoint are more "advantageous."

There are shortcomings in the organization of construction and installation work in a number of key sectors. As the recent CPSU Central Committee-sponsored conference of power industry construction workers and workers in related ministries showed, in the elapsed years of the current 5-year plan the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has not entirely fulfilled the plan for the commissioning of nuclear, thermal and hydroelectric power stations. This year too matters are improving only poorly at a number of important projects. It is clear that the situation must be speedily rectified. Special attention must be drawn to speeding up the commissioning of projects which determine the reliable provision of the country's requirements for fuel and energy resources, and it is necessary to step up work on gas and oil pipelines, coal mines and opencut mines which are nearing completion.

Everyone knows that construction workers sometimes experience shortage of metal structures and fittings. It is all the more impermissible when the construction trusts are themselves delaying the commissioning of a number of projects in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and in the raw materials base for other sectors. This applies, for instance, to organizations constructing projects at the Cherepovetskiy metallurgical plant and the Uralskiy aluminum plant, in West Siberia and at certain mining enterprises in Kazakhstan.

The work of installation workers in the final stages of a project is being complicated by late and incomplete deliveries of equipment, and sometimes by its poor quality. [paragraph continues]

Construction and installation workers make serious and--it must be stressed--justified complaints against a number of power machine-building and also chemical and petroleum machine-building enterprises. Because of breakdowns in equipment supplies, certain projects in chemical and mining and metallurgical production have not been commissioned and light industry and other industrial sectors are being retooled only slowly. Plants which supply equipment and instruments are called upon to completely eliminate their indebtedness to their clients in the immediate future. USSR Gossnab organs can and must do a great deal in providing construction sites with the full range of equipment.

One reserve for speeding up work on projects nearing completion is to strengthen the degree of organization in every sector of construction production. Matters must not go as far as last-minute rush work. It is necessary to struggle resolutely against abstenteeism and idle time on the part of people and machinery. Success in the final stage of work scheduled for completion is determined by high, genuinely scientific labor organization and the mass introduction of the best experience.

The CPSU Central Committee has assessed highly the experience of the Lipetskstroy Trust party committee, the Belorussian working people and the people of Rostovskaya Oblast in mobilizing construction collective to reduce the time taken for the construction of the most important projects and in creating stable labor collectives. Decisive significance is attached to skillful educational work in the primary production units--teams. The rate and quality of the construction of fuel transportation systems in Western Siberia are improving steadily thanks to the widespread use of the progressive unitized module method of constructing projects.

The plan is the law for every enterprise, construction site, sector and ministry. Its fulfillment is not only a question of the honor of the communist and of every working person. It is a question of observing state discipline. The nonfulfillment of plan targets is a law violation which harms the whole of society. And whoever permits this must bear full responsibility to the party and the country. Liberalism and flaccidity are impermissible in this matter.

For the party committees of construction subunits no tasks are of secondary importance in the final stage of the construction year. The startup of a new plant, factory, mine or power station is the culmination of the joint efforts of large labor collectives. To reveal the common objective to them in good time, to lead the masses and to organize labor competition--that is the main element in ideological and political work at construction sites. In order to coordinate the efforts of allied organizations it is expedient to step up the work of the staffs at the projects and to organize business ties with equipment suppliers even more reliably, according to the principle of the "workers' baton." It is very important to maneuver labor resources flexibly, promptly to prepare worker cadres for new construction sites and to provide skillful incentives for people who do excellent work.

In any city, oblast, kray or republic there are construction projects of prime importance which must certainly be commissioned during the remaining months. Every party organization should formulate and implement a range of measures in order to fulfill what is planned. Party organizations must constantly monitor progress in fulfilling plans, the steadiness of the work of enterprises and construction sites and the correctness of the utilization of funds and material resources. Here the role of people's controllers also must be stepped up.

Summer is the most favorable time for organizing two-and three-shift work on sites. Construction workers have sufficient potential at their disposal to cope confidently with the plans and pledges laid down and to complete the construction year well, which will be a worthy gift to our party's 26th congress.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-21 JUNE

LD210134/LD230142 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 18-21 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

18 June

Dzhambul Oblast is preparing to harvest more than 600,000 hectares. (0100 GMT)

Tajikistan has completed harvesting on 10,000 hectares in Kulyab, Kurgan Tyube and Leninabad oblasts. Its harvest goal is 30,000 tons of grain. (0700 GMT)

Kazakhstan has cut hay on 3,000,000 hectares to date, almost 1,000,000 hectares more than last year. Farmers have delivered 1,000,000 tons of hay, almost 300,000 tons more than last year. (1200 GMT)

20 June

Siberia has begun cutting hay in Altay, Krasnoryarsh and Primorskiy krays. In the North Causacus Region, haymaking has been completed on 2,500,000 hectares, slightly less than last year at the same time. Almost 1,000,000 tons of hay have been cut. (0000 GMT)

Turkmenia is completing its harvest of winter crops with some farms obtaining record wheat yields of 35-40 quintals per hectare. Its harvest goal is 340,000 tons of grain. (0100 GMT)

Stavropol Kray has 2,000,000 hectares sown to winter crops. (1000 GMT)

Ukrainian oblasts have begun harvesting fodder crops and are obtaining high yields of 250-300 quintals per hectare because of frequent rains. (1100 GMT)

Tselinograd Oblast has harvested its first 100,000 tons of hay. It intends to create a 2-year stock of hay and enriched grassmeal. (1200 GMT)

21 June

Farmers in the Don area are completing preparations for the harvest. More than 1,000 harvesting-transport complexes have been formed. It is planned to carry out harvesting work in 8-10 working days. The mass harvesting of pulse crops has begun in the southern rayons of Krasnodarskiy Kray, with 10,000 tons having been delivered so far. Work on increasing the density of sugar beet shoots is ending is Kurskaya Oblast today. This year it has been decided to obtain 250 quintals of the sweet roots from every hectare. (1100 GMT)

In the majority of rayons all equipment has been placed at the ready and over 1,000 transport-harvesting teams have been created. Twenty-four hour schedules for harvesting grain and clearing straw, as well as soil preparation, have been drawn up. Machine operators intend to complete the harvesting within 8 to 10 working days. Hay cutting has been started by farmers in Bryanskaya Oblast. They intend to procure a total of 540,000 tons of hay this year, which is 34 percent more than preceding years. (1200 GMT)

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

YEPISHEV, OGARKOV: ARMED FORCES EDUCATIONAL ROLE

LD201047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on 3 June Moscow conference of army and navy leading command and political personnel: "Increasing the Educational Role of the Soviet Armed Forces"]

[Text] As has already been reported, a conference was held on 3 June in Moscow's M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army to discuss the question of further intensifying the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces. The following were invited to attend the conference: the leading command and political personnel of USSR Defense Ministry Main and Central directorates, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, branches of the armed forces and categories of troops, districts, groups of forces and fleets, formations and military educational establishments, military lawyers, representatives of press organs, cultural enlightenment institutions and also border and internal security troops' political organizers.

The conference presidium in the Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army comprised: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; N.I. Savinkin, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Soviet Fleet S.G. Gorshkov; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, and Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy minister of defense; Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Cadre Directorate; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev and Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and members of military councils, chiefs of political directorates of branches of the armed forces, executives of main and central directorates of the USSR Ministry of Defense and representatives of the army and navy command and political personnel.

A report "On the Progress of the Fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee Demands on Further Intensifying the Educational Role of the Soviet Armed Forces" was delivered by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

More than a year has passed, he said, since the CPSU Central Committee adopted the resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which defined the tasks of party committees, soviet, trade union and komsomol organs and ministries and departments, and charged the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate with formulating and implementing measures to further intensify the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role. The resolution was a combat program for building up our state's spiritual potential.

The all-union conference of ideological workers held in the second half of last year revealed the great significance of the labor already invested in realizing this CPSU Central Committee resolution and set long-term tasks for its comprehensive fulfillment were defined. This conference vividly highlighted, both concerns common to all detachments of the ideological front and the peculiarities of political education activity in every link of the state mechanism, particularly in the armed forces.

The essence of party central committee's point about education in the army and navy consists in insuring that the powerful formative factors which the armed forces posses are utilized in the best possible manner for the thorough ideological, moral and physical tempering of the builders of communism and for inculcating in young people a sense of a high responsibilty for the historic destiny of socialism and for the fatherland's security.

Noting that our armed forces, as a military organization of the new, socialist type, have always occupied a prominent place in Soviet people's lives and communists education, and recalling the high appraisal given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress to army tempering of young people, the speaker described the factors which, under contemproary conditions, increase the requirements made of educational work in the army and navy. These requirements are reflected in the CPSU Central Committee resolution, which points out the need to plan and implement supplementary measures for further improving the education of the Soviet soldier as a selfless defender of the motherland and a true citizen, patriot and internationalist.

What has been done in the past year to increase the armed forces' educational role, what changes have taken place and what shortcomings continue to occur, making our progress more difficult?

The core of soldiers education is their ideological tempering, the shaping in them of a scientific world outlook, soundless devotion to communist ideals and a constant readiness to selflessly defend the socialist homeland. The Main Political Directorate has repeatedly analyzed the solution of these questions in a number of districts, groups of forces and fleets. A number of conclusions can be drawn on the basis of analysis made.

First, interest in Marxist-Leninist theory and in studying the party's decisions, the writings works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party and government leaders and topical questions of communist building has grown among all categories of servicemen. Measures organized to assist political instruction have acquired a more considered nature and the monitoring of the organization and content of exercises and of the self-education of soldiers has improved. It is important to maintain the positions achieved and to take the next step along the path of raising the scientific and organizational standard of the Marxist-Leninist training of officers, the political instruction of ensigns and warrant officers and political studies involving soldiers, sailors, sergants and warrant officers and improving the work of the party educational network.

Second, the political training of military cadres and enlisted soldiers is moving in the direction of strengthening its links with the tasks set by the party for the armed forces and with the demands of the USSR defense minister in the sphere of maintaining high combat readiness and military discipline and intensifying the influence of ideological education work on personnel taking note specific conditions and the tasks resolved by districts, groups of forces and fleets. The CPSU Central Committee resolution obliges us to continue to unswervingly pursue a policy aimed at improving the efficacy of propaganda and agitation and to find and retain within our field of vision everything which imparts a practical thrust to ideological work.

Third, the problem set by the party central committee of ensuring and developing the attacking nature of propaganda and agitation is being resolved in concrete measures by military co councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations. In particular, new operational methods of information and propaganda work are being assimilated which take into account the fact that a timely, brief and concise commentary has a far stronger effect on the soldiers' consciousness than an extensive but tardy explanation. Operational efficiency is an indispensable weapon in the struggle against the ideological adversary and we must hone this weapon in every way possible.

Fourth, in the struggle to improve the quality and efficiency of ideological and political education work we are now relying on improving the ideological-theoretical and methodological training of all categories of educators and staff and non-staff propagandists and on the unprecedentedly broad participation of army and navy leading personnel in propaganda and agitation, which is promoted by the revival of the institution of the unified political day. We justifiably consider that, in our work to intensify the armed forces' educational role, much depends on further efforts to train and broaden the circle of active propagandists.

Fifth, in organizing and conducting political education work we are obtaining an increasingly large practical return from the skillful application of the systems approach to the soldiers' spiritual tempering and from the utilization for these aims of an extensive range of forms and methods of influencing servicemen and the very rich material base of ideological work. An approach to education as a unified, integral process must be the approach which we put into practice as profoundly as possible.

Concerning the material base for ideological education work, there are thousands of officers' houses, soldiers' and sailors' clubs, movie projection facilities and radio broadcasting centers operating in the armed forces. The library stock numbers 120 million books. Millions of copies of central, district and local newspapers are received in the army and navy every day. Our military publishing house publishes over 2,500 literary titles, a total print run of 70 million copies. Over 100 new artistic films and approaching 250 documentary and popular science films are sent out to the troops each year. In the last 3 years the provision of radio receivers has increased tenfold. The fullest use of all these resources is a powerful lever for improving the effectiveness of personnel political instruction and of agitation and propaganda and cultural enlightenment measures and is an important element in everyday educational practice.

The positive shifts in political education work are obvious. But it is also clear that everything that has been done so far represents merely the first steps in solving a problem of tremendous political importance--further improving the quality and efficiency of ideological activity.

The main political directorate has now finished elaborating the syllabuses and programs for all levels of political training in 1981 and is working on long-term planning for 1982-1985. The plans envisage making optimum use of the theoretical arsenal of Marxism-Leninism and the decisions and materials of the 23d and subsequent CPSU congresses. It is intended to reflect more fully in the new study plans questions connected with further strengthening the armed forces' educational role and to increase the number of hours spent on problems of military, moral and legal education and also on anti-imperialist themes.

We would like to obtain the greatest possible return on the struggle for quality and efficiency in political training. The content and thrust of training are certainly of crucial importance here, the report stressed.

Army General A.A. Yepishev stressed the importance of work aimed at ensuring that army and navy personnel have a clear idea of the armed forces' growing social role, profoundly master the party's conclusions relating to the present disposition of political and military forces in the world, and form on this basis an attitude regarding the danger of war as a grim reality of our time. The full extent of the danger posed by the aggressiveness of certain U.S. circles' present course and also by the Beijing rulers' hegemonist policy must be revealed. It is necessary to seek to produce, by means of the whole package of educational measures, firm moral and political and psychological stability in personnel and the determination to endure the sternest trials should the situation require.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the need to further strengthen servicemen's patriotic and international education, and also education in revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. Describing ideological activity to mold in every serviceman the features of a patriot and internationalist as an active peacetime demand and as the key to resolving military tasks whenever the armed forces have to resolve them, he drew the conference participants' attention to a number of practical problems in this sphere and to the leading experience that has been accumulated. In particular, a recommendation was made for the fuller utilization of the experience of a number of districts where long-term plans for such work are drawn up and implemented in conjunction with union republic communist party central committees and CPSU obkoms.

One effective measure to improve servicemen's ideological tempering is to intensify the struggle against hostile ideology and to suppress ideological subversion by socialism's opponents. In view of the increased scale and sophistication of anti-Soviet propaganda it is important to impart still greater militancy and drive to propaganda of the Soviet way of life and the socialist system's achievements and advantages and to expose bourgeois and revisionist ideology, Maoism and Zionism in a well-reasoned fashion. We must seek to ensure that every propaganda activity, whatever issue--social or scientific and technical--it is devoted to, carries a charge of party-mindedness and communist moral fiber.

Army General A.A. Yepishev went on to dwell on an analysis of the work and tasks of the military press.

A long section of the report was devoted to the way the party's demand that service in the armed forces be an effective school of labor and military skill is being fulfilled. The system that has now taken shape and the forms and methods of organizing military activity make it possible to successfully implement Lenin's behest that Soviet people be educated from a young age in conscientious and disciplined labor. The following figures were cited: In the past 5 years thousands of servicemen have been awared USSR orders and medals for fulfilling command missions, for successes in combat and political training and for mastering new equipment. This is vivid confirmation that military service molds people who are true to their duty, selfless, disciplined and courageous. In this connection emphasis was placed on the particular importance for servicemen's moral, political, and psychological tempering of such types of martial labor as exercises, missile launches, flights, tours of combat duty, [boyevyye dezhurstva], and voyages by submarines and surface ships in the world's oceans. It is precisely these types of activity by troops and navy forces that generate the most valuable experience--experience that brings people right now, in peacetime, to an understanding of how personnel's training and education should be organized so as to make them as close as possible to the requirements of modern warfare, the speaker said. That is why every particle of this experience must serve the cause of education and help improve educational work in units and subunits.

Taking into account the importance of this task, Army General A.A. Yepishev stressed, it seems necessary to focus the attention of military councils, commanders, staffs, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations on certain points directly relevant to implementing the 26 April 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution and to improving education in the process of military labor.

The report highlighted three such avenues. First: In the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution there must be a clear perception of the necessity of extensively and openly raising for discussion the urgent questions of our life and of not hushing up shortcomings. Heightened exactingness and implacability toward indulgence and oversimplification in combat training must be persistently introduced into organizational and educational practice. Second: What is needed is maximum realization of the potential embodied in socialist competition, whose connection with the problems of the social development of the individual Soviet serviceman is growing increasingly strong. [paragraph continues]

Every commander and chief and every party activist must adhere strictly to the principle that pledges should come from below and be elaborated by personnel and that people should feel responsible for their fulfillment--the party sees this as one of the most important educational potentials of competition. Competition is primarily a contest between people and collectives, and publicity, a well thought-out system of comparing results, and the popularization of leaders' experience are extremely important in this connection. Third: The educational role of martial labor is fully manifested only when this labor is scientifically organized and reliable supported in the material, organizational, moral and political respects. That is why special urgency is assumed by questions of strengthening political influence among staffs, administrative organs and all categories of leading cadres.

Going on to describe the process of physical education in the armed forces, Army General A.A. Yepishev stressed that military labor and combat training assume ultimate educational significance when all the activities connected with them and every class are illuminated by a political approach. The task boils down to ensuring that every serviceman firmly grasps that his labor is just as necessary to the socialist state as the labor of workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia, that this labor is just as much a matter of glory, valor and heroism in our country and that it is connected with safeguarding the security of the world's first socialist state and the entire socialist community.

The strengthening of the armed forces' educational role assumes implementing centrally and at local level measures promoting the strengthening of strict organization and conscious discipline among troops and in the fleets. Considering this question in detail, the speaker analyzed the state of organizational and educational work aimed at strengthening military discipline as a most important sphere of combat readiness. He cited as one of the primary tasks the improvement of the quality of every educational measure, the strengthening of their effective influence on all categories of servicemen without exception and the eradication of negative phenomena in discipline. Special importance was attached to improving cadres' assiduity and responsibility for strengthening discipline. It is important for legal propaganda to be carried out systematically, according to a unified plan, with widespread participation by commanders, political workers, military justice officers and the best-trained warrant officers and ensigns.

A key question in strengthening military discipline, Army General A.A. Yepishev said, is the maintenance of a firm regulation order by means of organizational measures. It should always be remembered that it is not enough to say to a serviceman: You must be disciplined and diligent; it is necessary to place him in conditions of strict military order and the regulation organization of combat training and all the life of the unit or subunit and to ensure that each person's responsibility for his personal conduct becomes a fact. Both the propagandist's word and the force of the regulations, the force of the law, must be used in the struggle to strengthen military discipline. All cases of the crude disruption of the daily routine, of an irresponsible attitude toward the organization of combat and political training and garrision, guard, internal administration and equipment servicing duties, and of a disrespectful attitude toward drill training and military rituals must be eliminated.

The level of military discipline is the derivative of the whole range of forms and avenues of educational activity. Discipline is a political, moral category. It is not only a means of resolving our tasks, great and small. Discipline is a certain feeling the serviceman has of being a citizen of the Soviet state and builder and defender of the new society, and it is our task to instill that feeling.

The speaker noted that the order of armed services life is to a considerable extent determined by well-organized daily life for servicemen and a high standard of daily life, and that the improvement of educational work in the army and navy must be closely linked with measures relating to organizing personnel's leisure and further improving servicemen's cultural standards and moral and esthetic education. It is necessary to seek to ensure that the arsenal of mass cultural work is used with due efficiency.

The enhancing of the armed forces' educational role is directly dependent on improving the style of leadership of the training process on the part of military councils, commanders and political organs. We have many reserves, the speaker pointed out. Among them we must include the introduction of long-term planning of the training process. I should like to warn that this planning is not reduced to simply enumerating training measures arranged in chronological order. Apart from this it must determine specific objectives, anticipated results and the best ways and means of ensuring their achievement. Long-term planning should be conducted at not less than regimental level, while implementation of what has been planned should be at subunit level as a rule. The speaker went on to single out a particular task in improving the style of work--improving monitoring of the execution of decisions.

Considerable space in the report was devoted to questions of improving military cadres' theoretical and methodological standard, the activeness of the officer corps in political education work and problems of young officers' training. In this connection it discussed the role of military academics--from whom the troops expect new theoretical formulations, pace-setting methods and generalized experience of education--and the tasks of military training establishments.

We see a reliable guarantee of successful work in increasing the armed forces' educational role in the further and increasingly full merging of the efforts of military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations, army General A.A. Yepishev continued. From this viewpoint, the CPSU Central Committee's requirement that local party organizations become genuine centers of everyday ideological education activity acquires great significance.

What must be borne in mind in order to ensure that our concept of party organizations as genuine cneters of everyday ideological education activity is filled with practical content and that every local party organization and party group is equal to its high calling?

Communists are obliged to keep within their filed of vision everything by which a military collective lives, everything which concerns it and is conducive to establishing healthy relations between people. Educational work must be regarded as the duty of every communist. Through the entire system of educational work party organizations and political organs, as the leading party organs in the armed forces, are called upon to help communists to be true party fighters and to cultivate them as leaders of the masses.

Party organizations must provide daily leadership for Komsomol organizations and the education of the young, who form three-fourths of the armed forces' personnel. Being the center of daily ideological education activity means that the party organizations must continue to strive to ensure that every Komsomol member and young serviceman sees the point and aim of his life as being selfless service of the motherland and conscientious fulfillment of the soldier-citizen's duty.

Speaking of the integrality and continuity of education in the family, at school and in labor collectives and education in the army and navy, the speaker stressed: Our concern for the further growth of the armed forces' educational role must be expressed in profound interest in the success of military-patriotic work conducted by the broad front of party and Soviet organs and DOSAAF organisations, and in every kind of assistance to them in this cause of state importance. Also analyzed were the role of the cinema, television and radio in young people's military-patriotic education and businesslike ties with creative unions and figures active in culture.

In conclusion, Army General A.A. Yepishev noted that the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which develops and concretizes the instructions of the 25th party congress, is of great political and methodological significance in the cause of personnel education and is long-term in nature. Reference to it and also to the documents of the all-union conference of ideological workers must become a constant requirement for all who are involved in the cause of education.

Participating in the discussion on the report were Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, Col Gen A.V. Debalyuk, Lt Gen V.K. Kirilyuk, Maj Gen Avn B.A. Vasilyev, Lt Gen Yu. A. Yashin, Lt Gen I.D. Stopnikov, Rear Admiral E. Yu. Zimin, Col V.S. Polkovnitsin, Maj Gen B.V. Tarasov, Lt Gen I.N. Indenko, Col Gen Justice A.G. Gornyy, Maj S.M. Kudinov, Lt Gen P.A. Zhilin and Lt Gen B.P. Utkin.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, addressed the conference participants.

At this conference, today, he said, we are discussing a question of great political importance. Its importance flows organically from the USSR Armed Forces' constitutional duty and from their place and role in the life of Soviet society.

The Soviet Armed Forces' lofty history purpose consists, as is well known, in ensuring the reliable defense of their socialist homeland and the revolutionary gains and peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries friendly toward us. At the same time the Soviet Army and Navy simultaneously fulfill an important social task--the task of educating ardent patriots of our motherland, convinced internationalists and active builders of a communist society.

The Soviet Armed Forces' educational role was assessed highly at the 24th and 25th party congresses and in a number of subsequent CPSU Central Committee resolutions. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has repeatedly emphasized its tremendous significance. "Military service in our country," he pointed out, "means more than just schooling in combat skill. It simultaneously provides good schooling in ideological and physical tempering, discipline and organization."

The 26 April 1979 CPSU Central Committee resolution charged the USSR defense minister and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate with formulating and implementing measures aimed at further intensifying the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role. This party assignment reflects the urgent needs of the present stage of communist building and the growing significance of the moral and political factor in the cause of increasing the Soviet state's might and its armed forces' combat readiness. The profound meaning and significance of this assignment are obvious in the light of the complex present-day international situtaion.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov described in detail certain aspects of the present-day world military-political situation. The strengthening of the positions of socialism and the world's progressive forces remains as before its determining factor and main positive feature. Our party's consistent pursuit of a course aimed at detente and disarmament and at implementing the peace program has led to important results. The alliance of the fraternal socialist countries has strengthened. The recent Warsaw jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee is vivid confirmation of this.

Positive processes are continuing in the developing countries. In recent years more states have chosen the road of independent progressive development. Imperialism has suffered defeats in Angola, Ethiopia, Iran, Afghanistan, South Yemen, Kampuchea, Zimbabwe and a number of Central American countries. China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been thwarted. The countries of the steadfastness front--Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya, Algeria and also the PLO--are adopting increasingly anti-imperialist and anti-American positions.

Such a situation clearly does not suit imperialism's ruling circles, the United States above all. It is not by chance that, using the events in Afghanistan as pretext, the American leadership has recently proceeded deliberately to sharply aggravate the international situation, crank up the arms race, create hotbeds of the danger of war in various regions and undermine the process of detente as a whole. [paragraph continues]

Consequently, the situation at the start of the eighties has become noticeably more complicated and is presently characterized by extreme instability, unexpected turnabouts and a distant tendency toward the intensification of the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist countries and China.

Intensifying confrontation with the Soviet Union, the American leadership is counting mainly on the accelerated buildup of military might. It is no mere chance that U.S. military-political concepts have recently been observed to move further away from "containment" to "counteraction," and from "sufficiency" to "superiority." And once again the emphasis is being laid on the creation of a so-called "assured destruction" potential and the delivering of a preventive strike by strategic means against targets on the territory of the USSR and the other socialist countries of Europe. In other words, the circle is closing: What essentially is evident is a return to the notorious "massive retaliation" strategy but in a new version.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov noted the great danger for the cause of peace and detente in the implementation of the U.S. plans for deploying medium-range missiles in Europe, the policy of that country's aggressive circles toward the aggravation of the Middle East situation, its adventurist policy toward Iran and its show of strenght off the coast of Cuba.

The intensifying military-political rapprochement between the United States, China and Japan presents a serious danger to peace, he stressed.

Imperialism's military preparations are being accompanied by the activation of ideological subversion and the broadening of the "psychological" war against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The propaganda machine of the West and Beijing is making intensive efforts to form a completely distorted and hostile idea of Soviet foreign policy and to create an ideological screen for their own aggressive actions.

The Soviet Armed Forces' combat might, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov continued, is curbing imperialism's aggressive aspirations and thereby is helping our party to pursue a peace-loving foreign policy course and to defend the state interests of the USSR and the fraternal countries of socialism. But it is well known that the solution of this most important task is inconceivable unless, in addition to raising the standard of training and improving the armed forces' technical equipment, effective measures are taken to steadily build the army and navy's spiritual potential, develop the moral-political and combat qualities of their personnel, the training and education of military cadres and improve the forms and methods of party political work.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov dwelt on detail on certain questions of increasing the efficiency of the educational process in the armed forces.

All ideological and political education work under our army conditions, he stressed, must be organically linked with the requirements and practical solution of the tasks of increasing combat readiness. It is well known that the determining avenue of all educational work is daily struggle to consolidate ideological tempering, increase the servicemen's consciousness and political maturity and inculcate in them a sense of socialism. Moreover, it is important that these qualities are transformed into profound inner convictions and active stance in life for every general, admiral and officer, ensign and warrant officer, every sergeant, soldier and sailor.

The shaping in all personnel of such qualities as loyalty to the soldier's duty, friendship and comradeship, intolerance toward antisocial actions and phenomena and a sense of pride in the motherland is also acquiring great significance. Day to day army and navy combat training must be used more fully for educational purposes.

For this it must be organized and conducted in such a way that it is possible not only to work out norms and methods of fighting but also to really temper the people's will and develop in them endurance, courage and combat activeness, incorporating the working out of these tasks in advance in projects and plans for future studies and exercises to come.

It is essential, it was further pointed out, to pay considerable attention to fostering a sense of collectivism and mutual assistance in combat, as happened during the Great Patriotic War--"to die yourself but help your comrade." In the political and military education system it is important to give correct consideration to the profound changes taking place in the army's and navy's methods of operating when carrying out modern operations and to the complexity and multidisciplinary nature of most types of modern weapons, whose efficient use is impossible without the coordinated actions of a great number of people--crews, teams and subunits. Under these conditions the task of inculcating collectivism and strengthening troop collectives acquires great significance.

Raising the standard of the ideological, military and methodological training of leadership cadres must be a matter of special concern. Whatever post is entrusted to him, a Soviet officer is not only a military leader and a specialist but the implementer of the party's policy in the army and the navy. He is called upon to conduct organizational work in close combination with the education of personnel.

Recalling how rich Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" are in remarkable examples of real party work with people, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov said that such examples must be a lesson and inspiration to every leader. Our party requires high moral and political qualities and a personal exemplariness from leadership cadres at all times and in all things. We must, he stressed, be more involved in educating the educators--this is a most important aspect of our activity.

The features of a Leninist type of leader, a true commander-educator must be inculcated from the very beginning of an officer's service--even while he is still a student. Every military training establishment must display greater concern not only for military-technical training and the instilling of high personal ideological-political and moral qualities among students, but also for shaping in them the ability and skill of a future personnel educator, instilling a taste for conducting educational work in subunits and units and on ships. A feeling for what is a new, breadth of thinking and boldness in raising and resolving in practice new questions of military art and improving forms and methods of educational work must be evaluated highly and fostered persistently in army and navy servicemen, particularly command and political personnel.

Speaking of the fact that the interests of the motherland and of increasing the armed forces' combat readiness require the intensified attention to questions of training young people for military service and their patriotic education, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov dwelt on the most important avenues of this work, on the need to strengthen and broaden the links between military units, political organs and army, party and Komsomol ogranizations and social organizations and collectives of enterprises, construction projects, educational establishments, sovkhozes and kolhozes. DOSAAF organizations, army and navy veterans and reserve and retired officers, generals and admirals are called on to play a big role in fulfilling this task.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov dwelt in detail on questions of further strengthening military discipline, noting in this context the special significance of the maintenance of the firm regulation order.

A special section of the speech was devoted to analyzing winter combat training results and the tasks facing the troops in the summer training period and to the problems of improving the combat training process and increasing vigilance.

Reviewing the conference, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov stressed: Everything must be done to ensure that the year of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress is a year of shock combat training and a year of the further improvement of combat readiness. This obliges all of us to work even better, more effectively and to a higher standard to resolve the tasks set us and to seek new ways to improve the training of the troops and navy forces, intensify political education work with personnel and make fuller use of army service in the interests of training ideologically steadfast and tempered cadres for the country's national economy.

In conclusion, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov said:

Permit me comrades, on your behalf, to assure the Central Committee of our party, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that our army and navy servicemen, rallied closely around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, will work even more persistently to strengthen our armed forces and increase their vigilance and combat readiness and will spare none of their strength in selflessly fulfilling their sacred duty to the motherland.

With great enthusiasm the conference participants adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Marshal of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

TYUSHKEVICH REVIEWS MIGOLATYEV BOOK ON MILITARISM

ID091229 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 June 1980 publishes on page 3 under the rubric "New Books" and the headline "Militarism--the Weapon of Reaction" a 1,200-word review by Maj Gen Prof S. Tyushkevich, doctor of philosophical sciences, of a book by A. Migolatyev entitled "Imperialism and Militarism" published by the Military Literature Publishing House. The review notes that the book reveals "the deep links between imperialism and militarism under present-day conditions" and analyzes "the interconnection between militarism and state-monopoly capitalism and the activity of the military-industrial complex in the United States and other imperialist states." The book, Tyushkevich says, speaks of the "new impetus and new orientation" given to militarization under the conditions of the "general crisis of capitalism". The author, he asserts, "determines that the military-industrial monopolies are the motive force of present-day militarism" acting as "the bearers of the arms race policy." Tyushkevich notes that the book also deals with the danger of the arms race, the national features of militarism in dividual countries, and present-day militarism's attitude toward detente and discusses the influence of the capitalist countries' militarization "on the development of the bourgeois sociopolitical and ideological superstructure which is increasingly becoming an organ directly serving the interests of the imperialist bourgeoisie."